

The Outlook

Vol. 61

January 14, 1899

No. 2

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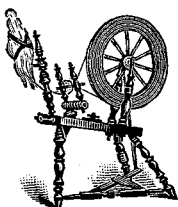
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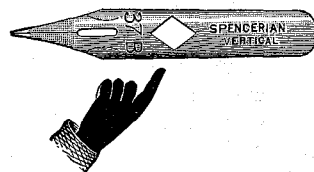
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The news reports from Iloilo received up to the beginning of this week show no positive change in the situation from that reported in our issue of last week. General Miller's troops were at last accounts still on board the transports; the insurgents still held the city. Dispatches assert that the attitude of the insurgent soldiers toward the Americans is hostile, and that they declare their intention of burning the place rather than giving it up. The real news event of the week with regard to the Philippines has been the publication of the proclamation issued by General Otis at President McKinley's direction, and the manifesto issued in reply by Aguinaldo. The President's proclamation recites the military history of our fleet and army at Manila and the signing of the treaty with Spain, and states that as a result "the future control, disposition, and government of the Philippine Islands are ceded to the United States." The following positive announcement is then made:

In fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired, and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine Islands become immediately necessary, and the military government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor, and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded territory.

In the warmest possible terms the President assures the Filipinos that security of person and property will be enforced; that "we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends;" that all who co-operate with the Government of the United States will have the reward of its support and protection, but that "all others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed, with firmness if need be, but without severity so far as may be possible;" that municipal laws and existing taxes remain in force except as military necessity requires; and that all ports and

places in the Philippines in possession of the United States will be open to the commerce of all friendly nations. In his concluding paragraph Mr. McKinley again asserts the high motive of our occupation, saying that we will prove "that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule." In reply to the criticism that this proclamation ignores the fact that the treaty is still to be acted upon by the Senate and the Cortes, Washington semi-official statements aver that the present military government is a pressing necessity to prevent anarchy, as Spain's government has ceased and the insurgent leaders and troops do not, it is said, in any true sense stand for the people of the Filipinos.



Aguinaldo's Manifesto Immediately after General Otis put forth in Manila the proclamation outlined above, there appeared on the walls of the city a manifesto in which Aguinaldo declared himself Military Governor of the Philippines. He asserts that he has never recognized American sovereignty; that he came back to Manila on an American war-ship with the purpose of achieving Philippine independence, and that the American commanders encouraged him in that purpose. The cable reports of the proclamation state that Aguinaldo declares further that he has natives and foreigners as witnesses that the American forces recognized, not only by acts, that the Filipinos were belligerents, but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag "as it triumphantly sailed these seas before the eyes of all nations." Finally, he solemnly protests, "in the name of the Deity," who, he says, empowered him to direct his brethren in the difficult task of regeneration, against the intrusion of the American Government, and calls upon all his followers to work together with force,

assuring them that he is convinced that they will obtain absolute independence, and urging them never to return "from the glorious road on which they have already so far advanced." General Otis, the reports add, attaches no importance to the manifesto. He says he feels confident that the opinion of the better classes of the Filipinos is not expressed in it.



Colonel Waring and
Havana Sanitation

The January "Forum" contains an article by the private secretary of the late Colonel George E. Waring, Mr. G. E. Hill, embodying the results of Colonel Waring's investigations as special commissioner for the United States Government of the sanitary conditions of Havana and his recommendations of the needed sanitary improvements and reforms in that city. The first impression given by this very clear and startling presentation of the facts in the case, a presentation which is virtually Colonel Waring's own, is that the proper sanitation of Havana would be an achievement of civilization worth almost the entire cost of the Spanish war in money and blood. "Since the seventeenth century, the unsanitary condition of Cuba has been a menace to every neighboring people." Spain, Italy, and other European nations have again and again been scourged by yellow fever contracted, through shipping, from Havana, the breeding-place of that terrible pest. The United States has suffered more than Europe by the very reason of its proximity to Cuba. Colonel Waring's calm statement of statistics carries conviction of the terror of yellow fever even to those who have never been touched by its blows or its threats. And the worst of the situation is that, through the increased commercial and governmental intimacy between the United States and Cuba, the dangers of yellow fever and its allied plagues have been greatly multiplied. How insidious the disease is has its most vivid illustration in the death of Colonel Waring himself, who arrived in Havana on the 13th of October, sailed for New York again on the 21st, arrived on the 25th ill from what was supposed to be malaria, and died on the 29th from pronounced yellow fever. What happened to Colonel Waring is likely to happen, he prophesies, to hundreds, not to say thousands, of other Americans, soldiers and civilians, unless the palpable cause is removed.

The Cause of Yellow
Fever

The cause is filth. "Yellow fever is peculiarly a disease of cities, very especially of filthy seaports." Colonel Waring presents a plain but astounding picture of the filth of Havana. "The surroundings and customs of domestic life are disgusting almost beyond belief." Although the water supply of Havana is very pure and abundant, there is no sewerage system. The waste from each household flows into privy and kitchen vaults placed uniformly under the house, the nauseous odors from which are belched throughout the house and pervade the street. Such houses rent from \$30 to \$80 a month. These vaults are cleaned—occasionally—by scavengers who work at night. "The workmen use tub-like ladles with long handles, with which they scoop up the filth. These they carry, *dripping as they go*, through kitchen, dining-room, reception-room, and hall to the street." There is only a half-organized and wholly ineffective street-cleaning system. Dead animals and offal are constantly left on the surface in and about the city until their putrescence is dried by the sun or they are eaten by the buzzards. The surface drainage under these conditions has polluted the creeks and harbor until their shores and bottoms are fairly composed of disease germs.



The Remedy The steps which Colonel Waring proposes shall be taken by the United States Government to remedy this terrible state of things may be summarized as follows:

1. A Department of Public Cleaning with a single commissioner.
2. The construction of a system of sewers.
3. The clearing out and filling with clean earth of all cesspools, and the governmental supply to all houses of suitable water-closets connected with the sewers.
4. All streets to be paved, or repaved, with asphalt.
5. The erection of a new *abattoir*.
6. The construction of a municipal plant for burning all garbage, offal, street-sweepings, etc.
7. The reclamation of the marshes.
8. The establishment of a municipal power-plant for pumping sewage and for running the machinery of the *abattoir*.

It is estimated that these reforms will cost \$10,000,000—a small sum when it is remembered that Colonel Waring calculates that a single epidemic introduced from Havana into the United States entails a cash loss to commerce and industry of \$100,000,000. Finally,

Colonel Waring urged upon the Government the necessity of completing these improvements before June 1 of this year. These reforms are perfectly practicable, and when they are achieved they will confer almost incalculable advantages, not only upon the Cubans, but upon the cause of civilization throughout the world. In this connection it is especially appropriate and gratifying to record the announcement made by the New York Chamber of Commerce, that the Waring Memorial Fund of \$100,000 has been successfully raised. The contributors to the Fund number 1,691. The interest from the Fund is to be divided equally between Colonel Waring's widow and daughter during their lives, and thereafter the principal will be used to establish in Columbia University a professorship, bearing Colonel Waring's name, under which instruction shall be given on matters of municipal administration.



The Quay Caucus and Trial

The Republican caucus in the Pennsylvania Legislature fulfilled the hopes rather than the expectations of Senator Quay's opponents. There are a hundred and sixty-five Republicans in the Legislature, and if one hundred and twenty-eight had attended the caucus, Senator Quay's re-election would have been assured. The total attendance at the caucus, however, was but one hundred and nine, of whom eleven voted on the first ballot for other candidates than Senator Quay. All of the eleven, however, as was inevitable, immediately supported a resolution to make Mr. Quay's nomination unanimous. Their preliminary ballot for other candidates was merely an unsuccessful attempt to be on both sides in the conflict. Nearly all the Republicans who remained away from the caucus signed a paper stating their devotion to the Republican party and their determination that only a Republican should be elected to the United States Senate, but declaring that they could not vote for Senator Quay until the Supreme Court had passed upon the indictments now before it. Supreme interest thenceforward centered in the trial which took place upon Saturday. At this scene the Supreme Court room was crowded and hundreds were turned away. Senator Quay's attorneys put forward two arguments: first, that the Philadelphia courts and the Philadelphia press had shown such prejudice against Senator Quay that

a fair trial in that city was impossible; and, second, that the indictment against Senator Quay did not charge the violation of State law, inasmuch as State money once deposited in a bank became the money of the bank, to be used in whatever way the bank officials directed. District Attorney Graham, in his argument for the prosecution, replied at length to the charge that the Philadelphia courts could not be trusted to give a fair trial, and took the ground that the Supreme Court, if it had any jurisdiction in the matter, could only review the case if it came before the Court in the regular process of appeal. He denounced with much emphasis the attempt to interrupt the regular process of justice in behalf of a man backed by wealth and power, and quoted the declaration of ex-Chief Justice Black that the power to apply for writs compelling such an interruption of the course of justice was "a stench in the nostrils of the Supreme Court." Owing to the importance of the case, an immediate decision is expected.



Other Senatorial Contests

In Delaware the deadlock of a few years ago may this year be repeated. The fourteen Republican legislators belonging to what is known as the Regular, or anti-Addicks, faction, refused to enter a party caucus sure to be dominated by the fifteen Union Republicans, whose allegiance is to the famous gas speculator. As a result, about threescore ballots were taken before a Speaker of the House was elected, and when the election did take place, the Regular, or anti-Addicks, Republican candidate received the support of all but two Democrats. This outcome suggested the possibility of a combination between the regular Republicans and the Democrats to bring about the re-election of Senator Gray; but such a combination is denied by both the factions supposed to be parties. In Michigan Governor Pingree met with defeat in his fight against the re-election of Senator Burrows. The Governor had attacked Senator Burrows as a monopolist whose support came from the opponents of equal taxation for the railroads, and also as a Republican who had not loyally supported himself in the Gubernatorial contest in November. Senator Burrows ignored the attacks upon him, and, in speaking afterwards of his victory, attributed it to his own loyal support of President McKinley, whose expansion pol-

icy Governor Pingree strenuously condemns. In Nebraska the threatened disaffection of certain "anti-monopoly Republicans" seems to have been averted, and the election of a Republican to succeed Senator Allen now appears almost inevitable. In Minnesota Senator Davis, a radical expansionist, was re-elected with the unanimous and apparently enthusiastic support of the Republican legislators. In Maine, however, Senator Hale, who is an opponent of the annexation of the Philippines, was also re-elected by a unanimous vote. The re-election of Senator Bate in Tennessee was almost without significance, as his declaration in favor of the renomination of Mr. Bryan, the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and the renewal of the party's allegiance to the principle of local self-government was known in advance to represent the sentiment of the Democracy of Tennessee.



Governor Pingree's Message The most radical message sent to the Legislature of any State came, as usual, from Governor Pingree, of Michigan. He, of course, renews his demand for a law taxing the property of railroads at the same rate that the farms and homes of individuals are taxed. This measure, upon which the Governor was defeated in the last Legislature, is almost certain to be adopted in the present one, for nearly all of the Democrats favored it last year, and this year the Republicans are virtually pledged in its favor by the action of their State Convention. Governor Pingree points out that the present Michigan law, which taxes the railroads upon their gross receipts, is probably unconstitutional, inasmuch as it taxes inter-State commerce, but that the railroads have never tested the law because it was favorable to them, and the State, of course, could not bring suit taking the ground that its own statute was unconstitutional. Turning from the matter of taxation to other questions connected with the management of the railroads, the Governor declares that just and equal rates for all citizens can be obtained only by government ownership. Referring to the recent action of Switzerland, Governor Pingree says:

Government ownership in Switzerland is public ownership in fact as well as in name, for the people own and control their government through the initiative and the referendum. In my opinion, it is high time for Michigan to imitate the example of Switzerland. I most earnestly recommend

that this Legislature inaugurate a policy looking to the ultimate purchase by the State of all railroads within its limits.

The proposed policy of State ownership with National supervision will find many supporters among men who are opposed to the nationalization of the railroads, because it avoids the danger of the excessive centralization of power and the still greater danger that the Representatives of the several States would log-roll in Congress for the construction of needless roads in their districts at the Nation's expense. Where the people of a State must meet the expenses of their new roads by direct taxation levied exclusively upon themselves, there is likely to be greater conservatism. As to street railroads, Governor Pingree demands the passage of acts referring all franchises to the approval of the citizens, and giving municipal corporations the right to construct and maintain street railway systems.



Other Messages The message of Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, is a conservative document, calling attention to the rapid increase of public debt in that Commonwealth, and recommending rigid economy in expenditures. Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut, urges an amendment to the State Constitution by which Senators shall be apportioned according to population. Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, declares that the half-million dollars expended upon the new State capitol has produced a structure which is altogether intolerable, and he recommends that it be destroyed and the work be done again in a manner satisfactory to the people of the Commonwealth. Governor Mount, of Indiana, recommends that the repetition of Whitecap outrages shall be discouraged by a law subjecting the county to damages wherever any one is punished except by due process of law. Governor Tanner, of Illinois, defends fifty-year franchises and denounces public ownership as "abhorrent to common sense." He, however, recommends the introduction of four-cent fares on street railroads. Governor Lind, of Minnesota, urges a reduction of one-fifth in the State tax levy, and the recouping of the loss in revenue it would occasion by increasing the tax on the gross earnings of railroads from three to four per cent. Inasmuch as the gross earnings of railroads are usually about one-sixth of their market value, the proposed tax would be equivalent

to a rate of seven mills upon the actual value of the railroad property. Governor Lind also recommends the State publication of the school-books as a part of the free text-book system, and the adoption of the initiative and the referendum. In Nebraska the messages of the retiring Populist Governor and the incoming Republican Governor both demand a new maximum-rate law to take the place of the one declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In Montana, where there bids fair to be another deadlock over the election of a United States Senator, Governor Smith recommends that the Legislature support the general demand for the election of Senators directly by the people.



The Socialist Mayor's Inaugural

The first inaugural address of the first Socialist Mayor of the United States interested a vastly wider audience than that which heard it in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Mayor Chase began by declaring that he should use all his power for the advancement of Socialism and the building up of the co-operative commonwealth; but when he proceeded to set forth the concrete steps which he would take as Mayor of Haverhill, he outlined a course favored by a large body of citizens who are neither Socialists nor individualists, but believe that some ends are best obtained by co-operative action, and others through individual endeavor. On the question of taxation he stood for the rigid application of the old American principle that every citizen should be taxed in proportion to his property. There was apparently no suggestion even of the progressive taxation of large holdings or the lighter taxation of small ones, favored by so many non-Socialists. Almost the only line upon which the Mayor urged larger direct gifts from the public to the individual, in accordance with the Socialist principle, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need," was in the matter of education. Nevertheless, the address was "Socialistic" as that word is understood in America, though not as the Marxian definition would require. In order that the city should discharge its duties as an employer, the Mayor recommended three things: (1) A minimum wage for street employees—\$2 for eight hours' work; (2) union wages and conditions in the masons' work under the direction of the Street Department; (3) the union label on

all city printing. In order that relief might be furnished to the unemployed, he urged three things more: (1) The purchase of a tract of land, and the necessary implements and seed, for a city farm large enough to furnish work to those desiring work upon it; (2) the enlargement of the fuel-yard, and provision that those needing fuel may earn it by their labor; (3) an appropriation to furnish employment upon special works of public utility, such as the improvement of the park system and the construction of bicycle paths through all the principal thoroughfares. These six demands, in addition to that for the public ownership of electric lighting and street railway monopolies, upon which the campaign was so largely conducted, embraced all the concrete "steps toward Socialism" urged in the message. That they are all steps in the direction of Socialism no one will deny; but as no step can ever be taken that is not in the direction of some goal we may not care to reach, sensible people will consider them on their own merits.



Violating the Civil Service Law

The absolute necessity of a thoroughly competent civil service is evidently becoming clearer in the mind of the country as that mind awakes to our responsibilities in the new territories which have come under our flag. From this point of view the statements made at the recent meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League deserve special attention. The League declares that the order of July 27, 1897, regulating the method of removal, has been violated in letter and spirit in many branches of the service; that in the Internal Revenue service, and in the offices of United States Marshals, appointments have been made in violation of the law; that the efficiency of the Indian service has been seriously affected as a result of appointments and removals for political reasons; that the Commissioner of Pensions, by an adroit system of evasion, is nullifying the operation of the rules in the pension examining force; that many persons are employed in custom-houses and departments at Washington without examination; that the changes made in the consular service have been more sweeping than at any previous time, exceeding in number those made under the preceding administration; that the pledge of the Republican party to extend the civil service system wherever practicable has yet to be

redeemed with regard to the assistant postmasters at free-delivery offices, the fourth-class postmasters, the force of the Congressional Library, the employees of the Census Bureau, and of the municipal service in the District of Columbia. The spoils system is dying, but it is dying hard because so many people are interested in keeping it alive. President McKinley and the Republican party ought to be held up to the very highest sense of responsibility in this matter.



English Methods in Egypt

In this connection, a short dispatch from Lord Cromer, the English administrator of Egypt, in regard to the employment of young Englishmen in Egypt and the Soudan, furnishes very suggestive reading. Lord Cromer has constant applications for situations; and, in response to a flood of inquiries, states in this letter the general principles on which he is conducting the administration of affairs in Egypt. He says that a very small number of Englishmen are employed in high positions, but that every effort is made to restrict the number of Europeans of all nationalities in the subordinate ranks of the public service, which, so far as possible, is reserved exclusively for natives of Egypt. In other words, Lord Cromer's idea of governing a colony is to put no Englishman into any position which can be filled by a competent native. The responsible positions, in which harmony with English ideas and co-operation with English administrators are necessary, are filled by carefully selected and specially trained Englishmen; all other positions are filled by natives. Thus, as Lord Cromer has already said, he governs with English heads and Egyptian hands. This is scientific governing; it is dealing with a dependency for the sake of the dependency and not for the sake of the home government. Lord Cromer has made a great impression in Egypt by his courage, his frankness, and his ability. The native Egyptians know that they can trust him; he has made an equally great impression at home by refusing to subordinate the great trust in his hands to the demands of local politicians or of their friends; and those gentlemen in this country who are looking to the new territory now under the American flag as furnishing another set of places to be secured and salaries to be obtained will do well to study Lord Cromer's conception of the true method of dealing with such territories.

France and England There are many indications that the various causes of disagreement between France and England are likely to be pressed at an early date to a definite issue. England is apparently determined to force the hand of France and to put an end to the uncertainty and constant irritation which have so long characterized the relations of both countries. The publication of the Madagascar "blue-book," with its full disclosure of the history of the difficulties between the two Governments in that island, is a clear indication of such a determination. The French statement of the case has not come to hand. The English statement affirms that France has deliberately ignored all British trading and residential treaty rights; and Lord Salisbury declares that her action cannot be justified either as a matter of good faith or by the practice of international law. But the real crisis between the two countries is likely to come, not in Madagascar, but in Newfoundland, where the shore rights exercised by the French have long been in dispute. It seems probable that this dispute, which is more than a century old and which concerns privileges of no very great value to the French, will be brought to a peaceful conclusion by the two Governments, unless popular feeling in either country becomes suddenly inflamed. The French have in their undoubted claim the basis for securing some concessions in other parts of the world which will be of far greater value to them; and they can hardly be blind to the fact that, sooner or later, Newfoundland herself would resist the exercise of privileges of so anomalous a character. A leading French naval officer has recently declared that the French shore rights are of no sort of value for naval purposes, and a well-known publicist has advised giving them up in return for some adequate compensation. This seems to be the general feeling in France.



The Jews in France

It is a pleasure to report that the Prefect of Algiers, whose shocking treatment of the Jews was reported in these columns last week, has been suspended from exercising the functions of his office for three months. A correspondent of the "Nation" contributes some interesting facts to our knowledge of the anti-Semitic agitation. The essential cowardice of the attack on the Jews is brought out by the fact

that in a total population of nearly forty millions of people there are only about eighty thousand Hebrews. One would imagine, from the frenzied feelings of the anti-Semitic leaders and the passionate outcries of the anti-Semitic press, that France was in imminent danger of being mastered by less than one five-hundredth of its population. The trouble with the Jew is that he is so successful. There are in each Chamber of the Corps Législatif at least four or five Jews; out of eighty-nine Prefects, forty-seven are Jews; and there is a large proportion of Jews in all the administrative departments throughout France. Some of the highest magistrates and some of the highest officers in the army are Jews; their success in the financial world is a matter of history in all countries where they have had any chance; and it is a success which has been made in an open field and on equal conditions with competitors of other races. In the world of scholarship there is an increasing number of men of Jewish birth who achieve distinction; the same thing may be said of science and literature. To persecute the Jew because he has superior ability of some kind is to confess inferiority on the part of the persecutors.



M. Drumont's "Jewish France"

As a matter of fact, the anti-Semitic abomination has affected only a small part of the French population; unluckily, that part seems to be the noisiest. When M. Édouard Drumont published his "Jewish France" in 1886, he was unknown to the public at large. An obscure Catholic journalist with a certain amount of literary culture, living in a clerical atmosphere, devout and fanatical, hating the Republicans and all other disbelievers in the Roman Church, he collected all the scandalous tales about men of Hebrew birth which were accessible to him. He declared that Gambetta and Jules Simon were Jews by birth, and he attempted to show that France was tied hand and foot by a conspiracy of Jewish capitalists, who were corrupting every department of the Government and nullifying the will of the French people, and who were practically the masters of France. He described the Jew as "mercantile, avaricious, intriguing, and crafty;" and he described the French, as part of the Aryan family, as "sons of Heaven, concerned with their higher aspirations." The book passed through 115 editions; and though it

evoked a storm of protests and a number of libel suits, and was accepted by intelligent people as "the directory of defamation," the sale went on and the excitement increased. That excitement would have died out, probably, if it had not been, unhappily, revived by two unfortunate events.



Fanning the Flame

The first of these was the Panama scandal, which smirched so many of the most prominent men in France, and three of the chief figures in which were Jews. The criminal directors of the Panama Company, and the Deputies and Senators who sold themselves, were Christians, but the three intermediaries were Hebrews. Then came the Dreyfus affair, which was like a great wind blowing upon a vast mass of inflammable material. Drumont, in the meantime, had founded a newspaper, and kept fanning the flame by incessant defamations of everything Jewish. His journal belongs to what Zola has called "the filthy press." There has been no extravagance of denunciation or of threatening in which the anti-Semites have not indulged; they have talked as coolly of massacre as did the Turks in Armenia, or the Guise party on St. Bartholomew's Day. There are many signs, however, that this madness has passed; only half a dozen Deputies have succeeded in getting into the French Chamber on the strength of this issue, and they have all turned out to be fanatics or charlatans, if reports are to be believed; and when, not long ago, in a speech in the Chamber, the French Premier, M. Dupuy, declared that anti-Semitism was "an ugly and dangerous method of a past age," the anti-Semites succeeded in casting only ten votes.



The Postal Service in the War

Naturally enough, people who had to wait for letters that never came, or came very tardily, during the war with Spain, were inclined to criticise the postal service unsparingly. A glance at the report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General will convince even these people that in point of fact our postal agents in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila worked with energy, devotion, and, in some cases, even heroism. Many of the complaints made against the postal service were properly chargeable against the transport service, which was as irregular and unsatis-

factory in respect to carrying mail as it was in other ways. In point of fact, the postal officials grappled with the extremely difficult problems cast suddenly upon them in a way which, as this report truly says, contrasts with "the crude but courageously and bravely executed military postal service of 1861-1865." The single fact that at the Chickamauga station for a time 75,000 pieces of mail were handled daily will show how great was the extent of the new work. The special reports of the agents in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila have abundance of stirring incidents. The story of the arduous labors of Mr. Eben Brewer in getting mail to the front at Cuba—labors and exposure which ultimately brought about his death—prove that he gave his life through patriotism as truly as did the soldiers who fell in battle. As the army could not furnish mail transportation, Mr. Brewer hired a horse and a pony, and, loading them down with mail, started for the fighting lines, eighteen miles away, over horrible roads. Says Mr. Kempner, the general postal agent in Cuba:

I recognized the enormity of the task Mr. Brewer was about to undertake, and I confess that I cautioned him against this method of delivery, but Mr. Brewer was determined to go. He said to me, and I remember his words as if they were uttered to-day: "This mail is needed at the front. It consists of official documents from Washington, besides family letters that will be appreciated. The Post-Office Department must not be charged with failure to deliver mail matter properly addressed." I am informed by persons who witnessed Mr. Brewer's work at the front that after he delivered the mail he devoted his time to assisting and carrying the wounded and killed soldiers off the field of battle. At the hospitals he assisted at the operations performed by the surgeons.

As Mr. Brewer's associate I wish to pay him this tribute, that he was as self-sacrificing on the field of battle and in the discharge of his duties as postal agent as the brave men he helped during several days' fierce fighting. He certainly was never the same man after his return from this trip. For four days he was exposed to all the dangers and discomforts of war. He acted like a patriotic American in risking his health and life for his countrymen, although as postal agent merely he need not have done so.

The Postal Service in Manila

In Manila the conditions were found to be peculiar because of queer and inefficient postal customs existing. Oddly enough, Mr. Vaille, our postal agent, preceded the army into the city. He says:

By a combination of circumstances, I was enabled to land and enter Manila an hour or more

before any of our soldiers entered the city, and soon thereafter succeeded in finding the Manila post-office. There I was courteously received and shown over the office. As the hotels were crowded, I slept in the office that night. Sunday morning, August 14, I secured a detail of two soldiers and placed them on guard in the post-office, with instructions not to interfere with the work of the Spanish employees, but to see that nothing was removed from the office.

In a special report quite recently received from the same Mr. Vaille he gives some amusing particulars about the Spanish postal system. Officials opened any letters they chose as a matter of course; there were very few regular post-offices; most villages, and even cities of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, received their mail through some unpaid citizen, and if he were too busy to deliver the letters he would often destroy them; in Manila the carriers collected their pay by charging for each letter delivered and keeping the money, and in the main office some men worked one day in two, others one day in four, and none worked very hard. Besides the record of the war service, the First Assistant Postmaster's report is of particular interest because of its encouraging record of the experiments in free rural delivery. The results show clearly that the extension of rural delivery rather than the multiplication of small post-offices is the true line of development.



A Railroad Court in Kansas

The railroad law just enacted at the special session of the Kansas Legislature marks a new departure. It neither establishes maximum rates, like the late Nebraska and North Dakota measures against which Federal judges issued injunctions before their effect could be tried; nor does it, like the Inter-State Commerce Law, establish a commission whose decisions can be disregarded by the roads unless, upon later trial before a regular court, an order is issued in conformity with the commission's decree. The Kansas law establishes a regular court with exclusive original jurisdiction over cases between the railroads and the public. This court is given all the powers usually given to commissions—such as the determining of reasonable freight rates and the prevention of discrimination—and in addition is to have all the common law and equity powers by which courts obtain evidence and secure obedience to their decisions. At the very least this union of the powers of a commission and a

court greatly expedites justice for those who are really victims of excessive charges or discrimination, and, if the judges are well selected, railroad cases will be tried by men thoroughly familiar with controversies between railroads and their patrons. The judges in the first instance are to be appointed, but their successors are to be elected, so that no complaint can be made that the general public is not consulted in the selection of these most important public officials.



School Matters in New York

The friction which developed between the present Mayor of New York and the School Board appointed by his predecessor has resulted in defeating the plans of that Board to provide buildings and additions to school buildings which would make room for thousands of children now kept out of school, and thousands more kept on "short-time" or "half-day" classes. In spite of this limitation, the Board has made a record visible in some of the finest school buildings in the world, and in accepted plans that must remain for all future time as models below which no Board of Education dare go. The terms for which the majority of this Board were appointed have expired; and the Tammany Mayor, who represented the majority of the citizens, has made his appointments wholly partisan. This is not the time for prophecy, but the platform of Tammany issued September 30, 1897, says: "We demand adequate school accommodation for our population, . . . and this we believe to be second to no other municipal want;" and the Mayor's letter, sent to the several Borough Boards after his appointments, says: "The erection of sufficient school buildings to accommodate every child in this city entitled to public education is an imperative duty." These two declarations, with the announcement of the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the erection and equipment of new school buildings, give all authority to the majority in the Board. With the work done in selecting sites, accepting plans, and the appointment of experts in every department of the educational system; with a minority that has made a record which pledges it to support every action that tends to give more and greater educational opportunities to the school population, the present Tammany majority of the Board of Education for the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx, supported as it is by a law that

marks the highest level in equity to the children, the taxpayers, and the teachers, has one of the greatest opportunities ever given to such a body.



The State Charities Aid Association

The annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association of New York was held last week. The new State Constitution provided a larger field of activity for this Association, of which it has availed itself, especially in investigating the condition of the dependent children of the State, of whom there are over thirty-three thousand. The consolidation brought the several institutions in the different Boroughs into sharp contrast, with the result of making the method of support more uniform. The Association has succeeded in removing many children from the institutions and placing them in families approved by its agents. The value of this treatment is twofold. It places the child in a normal environment, and compels some knowledge of its natural guardians. Twenty-seven names were sent to the Association from one institution of children who might be sent into families. The relatives of these twenty-seven children were visited, with the result that ten were immediately taken by their families, who were able and should assume their support. This is the purpose of this Association: to save from institutional life if possible; to keep institutional life at the highest standard possible under actual conditions. The placing of mothers with babies in families serves the purpose of providing labor where needed, and of keeping mothers and children together. The almshouses have been greatly improved, but the State has still large responsibilities to meet towards its adult paupers. Much has been done, but a stigma still rests on the State for its treatment of the dependents of this class. The Association has secured legislation that has greatly improved the conditions of the State institutions, and is resting secure in the confidence that no backward legislation will meet Governor Roosevelt's approval, and that the legislation that is imperative will have his earnest support. The most pressing need at the present time is a State institution in the Adirondacks for consumptives. The last session of the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate. This committee met leading physicians, and will report at this session. This is a need of the entire

State, but especially the need of New York. The State has done nothing, private charity but little, for the sufferers from this dread disease, who are a constant menace to public health, and who would often recover from the disease if they could, at the beginning, be cared for under proper climatic conditions.



Gifts for Research The sense of responsibility to society for opportunities of making great fortunes steadily widens among English-speaking peoples. The McGill University has just received the magnificent gift of \$1,000,000 for the support of a woman's college; and now comes Lord Iveagh and presents \$1,250,000 to the Corporation of Dublin for the improvement of the very unsanitary district in that city which is near St. Patrick's Cathedral, and \$1,250,000 to the Jenner Institute for the purpose of endowing research in bacteriology and other departments in which research tends to prevent disease. Lord Iveagh, who is at the head of the great Guinness business, is one of the richest men in Europe; and the directions in which his generosity goes indicate that he is also one of the most sensible. Comment has recently been made in these columns on the immense importance of education from a practical point of view; the world is rapidly awakening to the fact that knowledge in every department is not a matter of privilege, but of necessity for the well-being of the race. The advances made during the last decade in biology, and especially in bacteriology, have a direct relation to the health of the world.



Carlism in Spain The specter of Carlism continues to threaten Spain; but how much importance is to be attached to it the best-informed students of the situation cannot ascertain. The general conditions would seem to favor an attempt to destroy the existing government and to set up another, since there is no depth of humiliation to which Spain has not been taken under the present leadership. Reports from many quarters indicate an organized attempt on the part of the Carlists to bring about an uprising; on the other hand, it must be remembered that such plots have been in the air before and have turned out to be baseless; that the holders of Spanish securities, especially in France, will do all in their power to prevent any disturbance of the existing régime; and

that the Government is in a better condition to deal with the Carlist movement than at any earlier period.



Governor Roosevelt's First Message

Governor Roosevelt's first Message is a gratifying document. The charge that as Governor he would "wear the Platt collar" has probably been heard for the last time. Everybody knew that his message would be explicit for the purging out of the spoils system, but only those who had the best knowledge of the man expected him to express himself against the last Republican Civil Service Law with such unqualified frankness. Here is what he says: "I recommend that a law be passed . . . modeled in its essential provisions upon the old Civil Service Law, which was repealed by the Civil Service Law now upon the statute-books. The inquiries I have made have satisfied me that the present law works badly from every standpoint, and the half-mark given upon the so-called fitness test represents, not a competitive examination at all, but the individual preference of the appointing officer, or rather of the outsider who has requested the appointment."

The new Governor disclaims any narrow faith in written competitive examinations. He recognizes that there are situations where these examinations are not applicable at all, and others where "physical examinations and technical examinations into the capacity of the man to do the work sought . . . should be used to supplement or even to supplant the written examination proper." In short, he believes thoroughly that the tests applied should be tests of fitness and not tests of scholarship; but in thus meeting the objections of those who criticise a particular method of Civil Service Reform, he brings new supporters to the reform as a moral principle necessary to the purity and efficiency of every administration.

But the thoroughgoing reform of the civil service is only one of the important recommendations of the Message. Governor Roosevelt puts in the foreground the enforcement of laws placed upon the statute-books at the demand of the laboring classes, but heretofore robbed of vitality by the indifference of officials. As Governor, as much as when Police Commissioner, Mr. Roosevelt believes that it is the duty of executive officers to enforce

laws, and in his Message he more than fulfills the hopes awakened among the working people by his campaign speeches. He points out that the State law regulating the employment of women and children in factories is left for enforcement to city Boards of Health; that the State law for the protection of the lives and limbs of men in the building trades is left to city police; and that the State law to prevent excessive hours of labor on surface railroads is left to the Railroad Commissioners. None of these bodies has a paramount interest in work of this sort, and neglect or inefficient performance is almost inevitable. Such duties belong of right to State factory inspectors, and Governor Roosevelt urges that the work be transferred to them, and their numbers increased.

But mere enforcement of present laws does not make up the whole of his labor programme. Governor Roosevelt calls attention to the continuance of "unwholesome, pest-creating, and crime-breeding" sweat-shops, or tenement-house workshops. In order to put a stop to them in "the most effective and uninquisitive means," he urges the adoption of the Massachusetts method of requiring all buildings used for manufacturing purposes to have a license issued by the Board of Factory Inspectors. This certainly is the logical method of accomplishing the end in view, and, if given a fair trial, is likely to divert the garment trade to healthful workshops where employees work reasonable hours with improved machinery.

The civil service and the labor features of the Message are by all odds the most important. There are, however, others upon which we lack the space to comment. Governor Roosevelt urges the equipment of the National Guard with modern arms, the adoption of a constitutional amendment substituting biennial for annual sessions of the Legislature, and the gradual extension of "the sphere in which the suffrage can be exercised by women." The brief clause relating to woman's suffrage has naturally called forth the most discussion, and the public was interested to read a subsequent interview with Governor Roosevelt in which he stated that the definite measure he had in view was the extension of the suffrage of women in matters relating to the schools. He is not, therefore, to be ranked as a radical woman's suffragist. But these matters are all of minor importance at this time. The remaining State issue of supreme present interest, the thorough reform

of the management of the canals, Governor Roosevelt leaves for a special message.

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The Czar's Proposal

The English Foreign Office has published the correspondence respecting the Czar's proposal for a conference on armament. Lord Salisbury's dispatch to the British Minister at St. Petersburg assures the Russian Government of the most cordial sympathy of the British Government in the objects and intentions of the Czar, and declares that this sympathy is not confined to the Government, but is shared by public opinion in England expressed in a very striking way by public meetings and societies throughout the United Kingdom. Lord Salisbury confirms in every respect the statement on which the Czar grounds his proposal; declaring that while the desire for the maintenance of peace is generally professed, and while serious and successful efforts have more than once been made by Great Powers to preserve peace, there is a steady tendency on the part of almost every nation to increase its armed force and to add to its vast expenditures on appliances of war. The very perfection of these instruments, their extreme costliness, and the destruction which would follow upon their employment, have undoubtedly been a serious deterrent from war; but the burdens imposed by this process of constantly increasing the expense are resting very heavily on the people in the different countries, and producing a feeling of unrest and discontent which is distinctly menacing. The English Government, therefore, Lord Salisbury declares, will gladly co-operate in the effort to provide a remedy for this evil.

It is unfortunate, so far as public interest in this country is concerned, that the Czar's proposal comes at a moment when we are dealing with conditions so new and facing problems of such magnitude that it is almost impossible to fasten the attention of the country upon another subject. By instinct, education, and conviction, the American people are for peace. Their spirit is antipodal to the military spirit; their armies have been citizen armies, and they have always conducted war with small regard for the traditional military etiquette. Nothing could have been more characteristic of the American spirit than the "round-robin" signed by the Division Commanders in Cuba. These Division Commanders were the leaders of a

successful war—the only men in command who showed energy and capacity, or who achieved success; and yet they united in an action which, from the standpoint of the European General Staffs, was almost treasonable. There is very small probability that this country will ever be led to enlarge its army beyond the limits of a reasonable police force, or that it will ever be consumed by the lust of conquest. The Czar is really leading a great popular movement; this country ought not only to sympathize with that movement, but it ought to find here definite and contagious expression. Our Government is to co-operate by sending delegates to the Conference, but the country at large is not doing what it ought; it is not putting its moral force and its political influence behind the Czar. Either such a movement as the Czar proposes must be undertaken by the nations together, or there will presently be a tremendous popular reaction of a most dangerous sort throughout Europe; the peoples of the different countries cannot bear the appalling burdens of increasing taxation forever.



Pure Air and Clear Skies

The interest in the attempt to retain or to recover pure air and clear skies is evidently growing in all parts of the country. A correspondent calls the attention of *The Outlook* to an interesting historical parallel. In September, 1661, the year after the restoration of Charles I., John Evelyn, whose diary, like that of Pepys, is one of the most interesting records of the time, presented to the King a protest against the increasing damage inflicted upon London by smoke, and asking for an Act of Parliament restraining the establishing of coal-consuming industries within the limits of the city. This protest is not to be found in the diary, but in a collection of miscellaneous writings edited by William Upcott. There is, however, a note in the diary to the effect that Evelyn had received from the Queen's attorney a draft of an act against the nuisance of the smoke in London. The Act does not, however, appear to have been submitted to Parliament; the King had more important things to deal with at the moment than giving London clear air. In his statement of the case Evelyn sets forth the natural advantages of London, and begs that she may be relieved

of that which "darkens and eclipses all her other attributes; and what is this but that hellish and dismal cloud of sea-coal? It is not only continually over her head, but so universally mixed with the otherwise wholesome air that her inhabitants breathe nothing but an impure and thick mist, accompanied with a fuliginous and filthy vapor, which renders them obnoxious to a thousand inconveniences, corrupting the lungs and disordering the whole body. . . . It is this horrid smoke which obscures our churches, makes our palaces look old, which fouls our clothes, corrupts the waters, so that the very rains and refreshing dews precipitate this impure vapor, which, with its black tenacious quality, spots and contaminates whatsoever is exposed to it." And Evelyn proposes as a remedy the removal of such trades as are manifest nuisances to the city. Those who know the London of to-day, and who remember how the death-rate goes up when that smoke and gas laden air is mixed with fog, will appreciate how true was the foresight of Evelyn and how entirely free from exaggeration his statement. Those who have not seen London, but who have seen any of the smoke-ridden cities in our own country, need not be told that Evelyn did not overestimate the importance of keeping the air of London pure. The city of Chicago, with immense natural advantages and a public spirit which is certain to put her in the forefront of civic communities, is simply wrapped, in certain parts, on some days, in a sooty smoke which soils everything which it touches. The beauty of Cleveland is becoming a thing of the past; Pittsburgh looks at times like the neighborhood of the Inferno, as that region appears in the popular mind; and the beauty of the charming city of Louisville is masked and defiled for the same reason.

This is a question of æsthetics, and æsthetics in the long run are vital, because men do not live by bread alone, and God did not make the world beautiful as a matter of personal caprice. Men need beauty, and God has given it to them generously. The preservation of pure air and clear skies is, however, a necessity for health, good cheer, and sound sanitary conditions. It is proven that wherever the smoke nuisance has established itself it is extremely difficult to deal with; it behooves New York, therefore, and other cities in which it is only beginning, to organize for action at the earliest moment. The obscuration of the skies and the contamina-

tion of the air in a good many of our cities are due, in the first place, to the use of soft coal, which in the Central and Western parts of the country is much cheaper than hard coal; while in the Eastern cities the great companies interested in bituminous coal are making a strong effort to secure its wider introduction, and are endeavoring to induce manufacturers and others who have to supply large steam plants to use bituminous coal of the better grade, for the simple reason that it will cost them less. It will be very difficult to restrict the sale of the cheaper and more offensive soft coal; and although oils of low grade for lighting purposes are prohibited by law, and it is not impossible that the use of coal of a low grade might be forbidden on the same ground, the capital involved is so vast and would have so greatly the advantage of organization and definiteness of action in the struggle that its defeat would be highly improbable. The soft-coal industry is one of immense magnitude, and could be interfered with only on the ground of public health; and even then it is doubtful if the attempt to deal with the sale of coal directly by law would be successful. In towns which are not yet devastated by smoke it would be easy to forbid the introduction of manufactories consuming soft coal within a certain distance of the city; but there would probably be very little hope of securing this kind of immunity in other communities. The most available method of fighting the difficulty is to compel by a law, carefully framed and rigidly enforced, the use of effective smoke-consumers. It has been said that such consumers have not yet been made; there is strong evidence to the contrary. Two consumers, differing in device, have been tried in St. Louis, and both are reported as securing perfect combustion, so that it is difficult to perceive any smoke from the chimneys in which they are used. If these devices are not yet perfect, they are on the road to perfection; and there is no reason why private individuals and business concerns using soft coal should not be compelled to use them.

There is still another cause for the foul atmosphere which veils the skies of some of our cities—a cause easily removable—and that is, poor stoking or firing, and the failure properly to care for the boilers, the combustion-chambers, and the flues. The smoke nuisance is immensely aggravated by a lack of intelligent care of the mechanism, as well

as by lack of proper construction of mechanism. On the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern Railroad, it is stated, soft coal is burned without sending black smoke from the smoke-stacks; and this result is secured, not by the interposition of a mechanical contrivance or device, but by changing the feeding of the engine. The first step toward the abatement of the smoke nuisance, where it exists, and the prevention of its introduction where it does not exist, lies in awakening public interest and directing public action through local organizations. The next step probably lies in securing the passage of laws requiring the use of smoke-consumers; and the third lies in the rigid enforcement of those laws.



Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I am surprised to read in Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon, published in your issue of December 31, the following words: "And this little boy who was a little Jew, *because he was a little heathen*, without knowing it, is coming to see the glory of love, that is, the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." The glory of God that shone in Jesus's face could have been reflected only from his Judaism. The love that he preached could have been evolved only from the Old Testament, the only scriptures he ever quoted. Was Jesus a heathen because he was a Jew? It seems to me manifestly unjust to call Jews heathens because they claim they can see the glory of God in all his works, just as Jesus saw it, without the interpellation of the human element in their ideal of the Deity. Their pure and lofty conception of God eliminates this human attribute which appeals so strongly to those who—as Dr. Abbott suggests—are incapable of fathoming the intelligence or comprehending the power and the love of a divine God.

MAUD NATHAN.

The sentence which our correspondent quotes, taken out of its connection bears the construction which she puts upon it, but we think it clear that it does not bear that construction when read in its place in the sermon. The language is perhaps infelicitous, but the meaning is apparent. "This boy, who was a little Jew because he *had been* a little heathen without knowing it," would have expressed that meaning better. The speaker was tracing in a biographical form the development of religious experience from paganism, through Judaism, to Christianity.

Nothing is gained to truth by casting opprobrium on any form of sincere faith; but, also, nothing is gained by confounding forms

of faith which are essentially different. An agnostic may be a better man than a pagan; a pagan than a Jew; a Jew than a Christian; but their faiths are essentially different, and, in the interest of clear thinking, it is desirable to understand that difference.

Religion is a conscious recognition of the soul's relation to God; and religions may be classified according to the conception of that relation entertained by their respective adherents. Agnosticism declares that God is the Unknown and the Unknowable, and therefore claims that any intelligent relation between him and the soul is impossible. Paganism generally regards God as a superior power, and the relation between man and God as the relation between a weaker and a stronger power. Subjection to authority, based on power to enforce that authority, is therefore the dominant rule in paganism, and the worship of paganism is uniformly sacrificial—an attempt to placate the wrath of angry gods, or to win the favor of purchasable gods, or to express gratitude for a communion with gods whose favor is assured. In paganism moral qualities are never prominent in the gods, and are often wholly lacking. The gods of ancient Rome serve as striking illustrations of this truth. Mercury could run faster than the Roman runner; Hercules was stronger than the Roman athlete; Jove could wield a more formidable bolt than any Roman catapult: but neither Mercury, nor Hercules, nor Jove was superior morally to the average Roman.

Mosaism introduced a very different element into religion. Its teaching was unique; it was that God was a righteous God and that he ought to be obeyed, not because he was powerful, but because he was just. Doubtless his power was affirmed, and by the later writers he was declared to be either above all gods or the only God; but the sanction of his laws was sought, not in fear, but in conscience. As Mosaism came in contact with paganism the element of fear was introduced, and with it a sacrificial and priestly system. But in the Book of the Covenant, the oldest book in the Bible, the one which contains the Ten Commandments and expounds most simply the principles of primitive Mosaism, there is scarcely a hint of either priest or sacrifice. And later Judaism, as it is interpreted by the prophets, represents God as a righteous King, who demands righteousness of his subjects and demands nothing else. It is perhaps nowhere better summed up than

in the dialogue between the people and the prophet in the Book of Micah:

People: "Wherewith shall I come before Jehovah, and bow myself before the high God? Shall I come before him with burnt offerings, with calves of a year old? Will Jehovah be pleased with thousands of lambs, or with ten thousands of rivers of oil? Shall I give my first-born for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?"

Prophet: "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth Jehovah require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Submission to superior power is the religion of paganism; obedience to rightful authority is the religion of Judaism. Fear is the impelling power in paganism; conscience in Judaism. Jesus Christ came into the world to reveal as possible a very different relation between the soul and God from either: a relation not of subjection to power nor of obedience to authority, but of moral unity. He rarely if ever refers to the power of God, and only indirectly to his authority. He does not represent God as a King or Lawgiver, but as a Father. He portrays the relation between the soul and God, not as that between a servant and a master, but as that between a son and his father. He rarely appeals to fear, and when he does it is to fear either of separation from God or of death because life is to be found only in God. He illustrates the true relation between the soul and God by his own relation to God. He never indicates any fear of God; he rarely if ever indicates any subjection to God, as of one will to another and superior will. He says of himself, "I and my Father are one;" "he that hath seen me hath seen the Father;" "I am in the Father, and the Father in me." He has not an independent purpose which he bends to his Father's independent purpose; he sees life as his Father sees it, understands life as his Father understands it, and purposes respecting life what his Father purposes. He is at one with his Father, and he prays that his disciples also may be one: "As thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." This is something very different from subjection to a superior power, or even from obedience to a rightful authority. The Christian Church has been accustomed to declare its faith that Jesus Christ is both God and man, or, in later phraseology, God *in* man. And he has lived on earth God and man, or God in man, and

has said to men, Follow me, in order that he may make it clear that we may be one with God, and may have God *in* us as he was one with God and God was in him.

Jesus Christ is therefore not a lawgiver. He does not offer a new Ten Commandments to take the place of the old. He does not say, Obey and live. When, as in the Sermon on the Mount, he appears to expound laws, they are not as statutes promulgated by a superior authority, they are conditions of life. Blessed, he says, are the meek, the merciful, the pure in heart. But the pure in heart are not those who have not committed adultery, but those who have no evil thoughts in their heart; the merciful are not those who do not avenge themselves on their enemies, but those who love their enemies and do good to them; the meek are not those who do not steal, but those who have the mind that was in Christ Jesus, who did not think even equality with God a prize to be grasped at. Blessedness belongs to character, and character is more than obedience to authority, and a great deal more than subjection to power. Paul, who, next to John, is Christ's best interpreter, reiteratedly and explicitly announces the same spiritual truth. The fruit of the spirit, he says, is love, joy, peace. But these are not fruits of conscience pricking its possessor on to obey a law external to himself. On the contrary, such a conscience has ever persecuted others, has ever tortured its own possessor, and has ever kept him in perpetual turmoil, saying to himself, "What I would, that do I not; but what I hate, that do I." Love, joy, and peace are not fruits of obedience to law, however just; but they are fruits of a spirit which is in unity with the divine Spirit; they are the possessions of one who sees as God sees, feels as God feels, and purposes as God purposes.

This germ of Christianity is found in Judaism, as in that phrase from Micah, "Walk humbly with thy God." But in Judaism it is only a germ, and is overlaid and obscured by the sacrificial system which Judaism borrowed from surrounding paganism. In Christianity it is efflorescent, and in Christianity as taught in the New Testament it is disentangled from both Judaism and paganism. Nor is this difference between Judaism and Christianity metaphysical or abstract only; it is vital and practical. One says, Obey and live; the other says, Live and you will obey: one says, Obedience is the

way to God; the other says, God is the way to obedience: Judaism requires man to be virtuous that he may come to God; Christianity offers him God that he may become virtuous. Wherever a minister preaches obedience to law as a condition of beginning life, he is preaching Judaism, whether he preaches in a Jewish synagogue or a Christian church; wherever he preaches that God is a Father who welcomes the unrighteous but repentant and gives him life as a free gift in order that he may become righteous, he is preaching Christianity, whether he preaches in a Christian church or a Jewish synagogue.



News from George Kennan

A private letter from Mr. George Kennan, written on December 30 at Baracoa (which is on the northern coast of Cuba, near the eastern end of the island), contains the information that he has begun his tour of inspection of the island by taking a horse-back ride of one hundred and forty miles through the wild, mountainous region of the eastern part of Cuba. He will later give in these columns a description of his adventurous journey. In the meantime we are glad to announce that his impression so far of the American-administration of affairs in the province which he is now visiting is one of satisfaction. "Indeed, it could hardly be better," he says. "We have three extremely able and efficient departmental and district commanders in Santiago, Guantanamo, and Baracoa, and they have really transformed this province and given the people a government which is honest, intelligent, prompt in action, just to everybody, and beneficent in all its operations."

Mr. Kennan's preliminary report confirms our belief that the government most suitable and beneficial for the people of Cuba at present is a government administered by officers of the regular army of the United States. It is Mr. Kennan's opinion that if the rest of Cuba is thus governed for three years as intelligently and effectively as the province of Santiago has been governed for the past four months, "nine-tenths of the Cuban population will vote for annexation to the United States. . . . But the government must be everywhere as good as it is here [Santiago], and the vote on annexation must not be taken too soon. Let the people of Cuba have time enough to see what we can do for them

before they are asked to vote on the question of annexation or independence."

What makes this forecast more significant is the fact that Mr. Kennan himself says: "I am beginning to look at this Cuban problem with a great deal more hopefulness than I felt six months ago. I think we can solve it."

If the Administration perseveres in its

apparent present intention of keeping the government of Cuba free from all political and personal "pulls," and will throw the weight of its authority in favor of the appointment and promotion of officials for merit and competency, we see every reason for pinning faith to Mr. Kennan's prophecy that the Cuban problem can be solved.

America in the Far East

V.—The Pacific Ocean and Our Future There

By William Elliot Griffis

IT was an apocalyptic vision to Vasco Nuñez de Balboa as he stood on the Darien peak and gazed upon a sea unknown before. Thus to the European consciousness the mightiest of oceans was revealed. America had been the great obstacle to those who, by means of a straight westward passage over the waters, would reach China and the Spice Islands. Through the long course of explorations in America the one aim of Europeans was to find a waterway to China. But centuries were required for the unveiling of the American continent even in outline; nor is its northern end known yet. Only now is the full significance of the Pacific Ocean and its importance beginning to dawn upon the civilized world. Compared to this vast area of blue water, the Atlantic Ocean is but a lake.

Looking at this greatest of oceans from the other or Asian side, there was no knowledge or consciousness of its vastness. From the unlettered men of the Australasian continent and archipelagoes to the highly civilized Chinese and Japanese, the "great sea" was simply a vast unknown, into which disappeared every year fishermen and sailors. Legend and fairy tale told of Utopias and wonderful lands beyond, or on the sea-floor located the abodes of the undying, with dragon kings and queens decked in coral and pearl; but the "great sea" never mirrored the sail of home-coming ships after they had been swept into the great Black Tide. Nevertheless, from between Luzon and Lombok this great current, which, through all the unmarked centuries, and perhaps every year, bore northward on its bosom unwilling emigrants, conscripts of fate, made a pathway to America. In this sea, food was always plentiful. Land-

marks by day, illuminating volcanoes by night, and even habitable shores, were never far away. Thus Nature, or Providence, had made a natural highway, furnishing also food, motor-power, lighthouses, and guideposts. It was along the Philippine, Japanese, Kurile, Aleutian, and Alaskan archipelagoes that America was, in one way at least, populated.

Now the time has come when nature's highways of wind and current are made obsolete by steam. The intercourse is mutual, and in direct lines. Including bays and islands, the United States, even without Alaska, has a total coast-line of 21,354 miles, of which 3,251 miles front the Pacific rim. The coast-line of Alaska is greater than that of our Atlantic seaboard of 12,359 miles. We are within forty-five miles of Russia. Our westernmost island of Attu brings our frontier within seven hundred miles of Japan. Our steamers now cross from San Francisco to Yokohama in twelve or fifteen, and to China in eighteen, days. The central archipelago of Hawaii, and some smaller islands or footholds in the Micronesian archipelago, are ours. We have possession of the Philippines—the gateway to China, which is the richest single market in the world. Let us inquire concerning the possibilities of this domain. William H. Seward, one of the wisest of statesmen, the first and most far-seeing believer in the expansion of the United States beyond the Pacific, wrote over a generation ago:

"The Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter." We are to-day seeing the fulfillment of his vision, which has become reality.

The central sea of human interests was

once the Mediterranean or Mid-Earth Sea. Again, the Atlantic became such. Now the largest of oceans between the greatest of land-masses on the globe, well fitted for man's noblest achievements, is to win its honors long waited for. Already more than one-half of the race dwells by its shores. If the population of the globe be 1,500,000,000, and, ignoring the Atlantic coasts, we assign to the western American slope 40,000,000; to Australasia, Dutch East Indies, Philippines, and the islands of Oceania, 52,000,000; to the British Indies and dependencies, 290,000,000; to the Malay Peninsula and Siam, 9,000,000; to French India and Indo-China, 22,000,000; to Korea and eastern Siberia, 21,000,000; to Japan and Formosa, 45,000,000; to the Chinese Empire and islands, 400,000,000—we shall have a total of 878,000,000 souls, or considerably more than one-half of the world's population, in the Pacific area.

Providence, or the Power that guides human development, invites us to look abroad. The world-house is being rebuilt. It is no longer Japanese-like, set behind moats, with the garden in the rear. It is now to be on the American model, with plenty of piazza and front windows. Our eleven States which we reckon within the Pacific territory have as yet but six per cent. of the population and ten per cent. of the wealth of the Union. California, Oregon, and Washington possess about sixty per cent. of the wealth of the whole group, yet these eleven States have as yet but about six per cent. of the whole foreign trade of our country. Nevertheless theirs is the grander promise and potency. Looking at the extraordinary growth of this region, remembering that only "a cycle of Cathay" ago there were not as many hundreds as there are now millions of white residents in these States, and that, instead of the English-speaking republics in Australia and New Zealand, these lands under the Southern Cross were little more than lines on a map and empty of white men, we must acknowledge the transfer of world-interest.

The white man is rushing both ways, from east and west. The center of the world's hopes and ambitions has shifted to the Pacific. The Russian is marching seaward, building his railways as he goes, settling the great plains and valleys of southern Siberia, and commanding northern China. Where thirty years ago forests stood and tigers were shot, stands Vladivostok, a city of fifty

thousand people. Southwardly, in warmer and richer regions, the Briton owns a splendid highway to India, lined with islands, fortresses, and coaling stations, which he holds for the good of a fifth of the race. He is exploring the African valley from Cairo to the Cape for a railway, which will be free to the world. In the tropics he holds superb ports, islands, and coast tracts. In the south temperate zone he has built up great commonwealths between Capricorn and the Antarctic. On the bosom of the Southern Pacific the Union Jack is the predominating flag. He is our friend, and is stretching out hands to greet and welcome us and to ask that we co-work with him for the good of the world. Japan, a new naval and industrial empire, under predominantly Anglo-Saxon influences, has started up. Obtuse-nerved China is awakening to the realization that the face of the world has changed. The Malay race now waits for its uplift and fruition, under the tutelage of nations holding that open Bible which knows no special favorites of heaven but only new men in the image of the holiest man.

On our American side British energy and capital have built a railway across Canada and started splendid lines of steamers to win the carrying trade of the tea and silk countries. Across the United States the center of population moves westward every year. It is already near the Mississippi River. New highways of stone or iron are being built and new lines of ships launched, while already Hawaii is ours. In the nature of things, our chief industrial outlet must be toward the West and over the Pacific. In Europe our manufactures can win but limited success, owing to hereditary skill and keen competition; but in those great markets in countries bordering the Pacific where half the population of the globe is, European and American meet on neutral but not on equal ground, for we have the advantage, possibly, of finer inventive power, and certainly of nearness, which means cheaper freights. As our country becomes more densely populated, as "the West" becomes settled, conservative, and "slow," a larger export in commerce will be an absolute necessity. This we shall find in what was the Far East, but is now our near West.

Signs are already manifest that our ocean carrying trade is moving swiftly from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In one decade, from 1884 to 1894, the shipping on the Atlantic

coast decreased by about 130,000 tons, while that on the Pacific coast increased by about 125,000 tons. Everything points to a large increase, within a few years, of our share in that commerce on both sides the Pacific basin, which has already reached a total of twenty million tons annually. In five or ten years, or at least within a generation, there will be railways in China, the Nicaraguan Canal, a fairly complete American railway system from Alaska to Chili, and the trans-Asiatic railway completed. Then the present \$5,000,000,000 of Pacific Ocean commerce will doubtless be doubled in amount.

The writer of this article remembers when, the foreign trade with Japan amounting to less than \$10,000 a year, men sniffed and sneered at the idea of the Mikado's Empire ever being worth the attention of first-class European and American trading houses. Now Japan is a factor of nearly first-class influence in the new world-problem. Her industrial movement is no sudden spasm. It is based on the healthy growth of democracy, which moves to the realization of the noble political ideals. If only her constitutional, political, and her industrial expansion proceed at an equal rate and are kept pure by a steadily improving morality, then Japan will be a great controlling power in the Pacific, and pretty sure, with fair treatment by us, to work in harmony with "the Anglo-Saxons," by which we mean speakers of the English language. Thirty-five years ago, Japan had not so much as one tall chimney in the way of associated industrialism, nor an iron rail, nor a steamer. To-day she has hundreds of cotton-mills, with nearly a million spindles, employing 25,000 operatives. Instead of sending out a few curios, she now exports silk, tea, tobacco, woven goods, matches, various manufactures, and coal. Her foreign commerce amounted in 1897 to nearly \$200,000,000. The national revenue has doubled in twenty years, and the general wealth tripled since foreign commerce began.

On the other side is China, which has regions capable of producing everything, and a population that can be educated into appreciation of almost all that Occidental skill and experience can supply. China's conversion and regeneration will come from without, but the child is already born who will live to see the Empire threaded with railroads. Yet, some day, she will change from being a passive instrument of the ambition of Russia and France, and will become an

active agent. The industrial revolution has already begun, and both her exports and imports are changing. She has coal, iron, petroleum, natural gas, sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, cotton, all sorts of good supplies. The reign of Confucius will not last forever. The next "cycle of Cathay" will mean more to the world than ever Mr. Tennyson dreamed.

India has also changed. Her traditional products of opium, indigo, and spices are now in the shadow compared with her raw and manufactured cotton, jute and jute goods, oil, seeds, wheat, rice, wool, timber, and coal. Korea's foreign trade, which a decade ago was nearly nil, amounted in 1897 to \$11,755,625.

It is more than probable that Britain, assisted very probably by the United States, will maintain "the open door" in China. This means that, despite all that Russia or France may do in conditioning Chinese trade and development north and south, the richest part of China, the valley of the Yang-Tse, with an area of six hundred thousand square miles, inhabited by the most naturally industrious and commercial people in the East, will be our open market. The Great River flows into the Pacific, and already Shanghai at its mouth, "the coming New York of the Far East," has an annual foreign trade of nearly \$80,000,000.

To-day, of the lands bordering on the Pacific, Anglo-Saxon nations hold Alaska, British America, and the United States, while the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes are now the ruling flags in the central Pacific. British peoples rule New Zealand, Australia, Hong-Kong, parts of New Guinea and Borneo. France holds land in Annam between Siam and the China Sea. Germany has part of Samoa and the port of Kiaochau in China. The Dutch possess Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Lombok, and other islands forming Insulinde or Island India, whose inhabitants number nearly 34,000,000 people. Alarmists have started the story that the Netherlands Government contemplates building a steel-clad fleet in order to protect its oceanic possessions against probably American aggression. As matter of fact, however, the proposal to do so was made before the Hispano-American war broke out, and was rejected in the last session of the States-General. The Netherlands have no fear of the United States, but of Germany only.

One striking fact which includes a series

of events that belong to our history in the Pacific Ocean is our friendship with Russia. Being so deeply rooted in the past, this must condition our future development there. It must also remain a permanent element in consideration of a possible alliance with English-speaking nations. Surprising to many Europeans is this mutual sentiment between an absolute despotism and a democratic republic. Yet this friendship has roots that go back in time as far as William Penn and Czar Peter. In 1671 the founder of Pennsylvania—the man who anticipated in his writings both the Czar's irenicism and that federation of nations which may yet come—held an interview and talked in the Dutch tongue with the Russian autocrat, who, to civilize his people, became a mechanic and ship-carpenter. Again, in the days when George the Third and the corrupt Parliamentary ring forced the American Revolution and applied for twenty thousand Russian soldiers to fight our fathers, Queen Catherine refused to lend a single mercenary, and proposed and consummated the Arnold Neutrality; and both actions touched the hearts of our fathers. From the very first appearance of the American whalers and merchant ships in the Pacific Ocean the friendship of the Russians was manifest. The first treaty with the United States and Russia, in 1824, was exceedingly liberal, declaring the navigation and fisheries of the Pacific free to people of both nations. In 1830, when Commodore Matthew Perry was sent in the new ship *Concord* to bear John Randolph of Roanoke as our first Minister to Russia, the Czar wished to engage American naval officers, as he afterwards employed American engineers to build his railway. Friendly relations steadily deepened between the two countries, until, as we all remember, a Russian fleet was sent to assist us in our Civil War, in case of hostile interference by Great Britain. In both countries emancipation took place, the serfs being liberated in 1861, and the slaves being set free in 1863. Both emancipators, the absolute Czar and the republican President falling under the hands of the assassin, both nations were united in sympathy and sorrow.

Major Shaw, of the United States First Artillery, who first opened American trade with China; our commercial captains who first carried the American flag round the world; our missionaries and first diplomatists, were pioneers of the world-movement now

centering in the Pacific, in which also our naval history is so glorious. This is concerned not only with battles and bombardments, with chastisements of piracy, treachery, and cruelty to the shipwrecked, with war and the shedding of blood, but also with noble works of science and humanity. On land, by the energy and pluck of Marcus Whitman, the missionary, the Northwest slope, Washington and Oregon, became ours, and, later, Fremont and Kearny won for us California. Then Commodore Stockton hoisted our flag and formed a provisional government. In the South Pacific, our whaling fleets and industry, Porter's achievements in the Essex with the British ships *Phœbe* and *Cherub* and temporary occupation of the Marquesas Islands, the naval exploits in Chinese waters of Foote, Tattnall, and others, the fights with pirates and their extinction, the treaties made by the sailor-diplomatists Perry and Shufeldt with Japan and Korea, with two brilliant episodes at Shimonoséki, and the expedition under John Rodgers in Korea, the exploring expedition of Wilkes and his discoveries on the Antarctic Continent, the exploring expedition of John Rodgers through Behring Strait, the cruises of the *Shenandoah* and *Ticonderoga*, the deep-sea sounding of the *Tuscarora*, the exhibition of man's greatness in the hour of death at Samoa, make brilliant chapters in the history of the United States navy in Asiatic waters, crowned by Dewey's achievements at Manila.

Space does not allow us to more than hint at the story of America in the Pacific, which grandly deserves a volume. Suffice it to say that for over a century we have had an army of pioneers who scarcely dreamed of the magnitude of the movement they were leading. Now, in the ordering of that Power not ourselves, the main army of the American people have come up with the advance guard. In the new evolution of history in the Pacific, shall we lead or be led?

If we read the past aright, the American people will not follow; they will lead. No theoretical objections or academic warnings will repress the instincts of national development. The same motives which have for a hundred years impelled them will drive them now into new enterprises, of gain indeed, but also of desire for mutual benefit between man and man, of education, of moral uplift, of spiritual blessing. Nor in these will they fail or be discouraged until they have set righteousness in the earth.

The Philippine Problem

I.—The Islands and Their People

THE conditions are unique which have brought into print Professor Worcester's remarkable book of travel and adventure. Under any conditions it deserved publication; yet it has remained unwritten for several years till now, when a great public interest demands its issue. Professor Worcester probably knows more about the Philippines than any other American, except his comrade in adventure, Dr. Frank S. Bourns, now serving on the staff of our commanding general there. In 1887-88 the two spent eleven months in a scientific exploration of fifteen of the islands, in a party headed by Dr. J. B. Steere, the naturalist. Having returned with health seriously impaired and resolved never to run such risks again, he and Dr. Bourns experienced the change of heart observable in many who have recovered from seasickness. The liberality of Mr. Louis F. Menage, of Minneapolis, provided the means whereby they were enabled to return to the dangerous but alluring field, and finish the work left undone. In this second expedition nearly three years were spent, in 1890-93, and a fairly representative collection of birds and mammals obtained in nineteen of the islands. This time, having procured special authorization from the Spanish Government, they enjoyed exceptional facilities for seeing whatever they desired. From the memoranda and photographs made then the present volume has come forth most seasonably, to satisfy the general hunger for reliable and recent information concerning the hitherto unknown lands and peoples of which we have just been put in control.

Seldom have greater dangers been braved, whether in the quest for knowledge or in the search for gold. Not to mention poisonous serpents, fierce savages, prowling bandits, and frail boats on stormy seas, the explorers came to look on fever as "one of the necessary evils of existence," and not to be alarmed by a body-temperature of 106.5. The Span-

ish physician waited through half a night for Professor Worcester to die of the *calentura*, and a dangerous attack of typhoid finally so drained his powers as to force him to return home. After such an experience added to his observation of others, his opinion as to the compatibility of the climate with a northern constitution may be depended on. Some of the islands, as Cebu and Samar, he pronounces quite healthful; others, as Mindoro, unhealthful. If a man can escape malaria, and observes hygienic rules, he is likely to keep his health. But the man who, like the explorer, the engineer, etc., has to face all conditions and take things as they come, will find the climate "severe." It is especially severe on white women and children, and whether many successive generations could be reared there is "very doubtful." On the other hand, cases are mentioned where, by proper drainage and clearing the ground, malarial disease had been on one island nearly, on another entirely, banished.

The most serious part of the Philippine problem is, of course, presented by the people to be dealt with, and of these the majority, five millions, are the "civilized Malays." Of these Professor Worcester gives an impartial account. They are great liars, like some other Orientals. They are indolent, but not more so than white men with no greater motive for exertion in such a climate. They are ingenious, fairly intelligent, and often desirous of the education which Spanish policy has systematically prevented. They are hospitable, obliging, and cleanly. Well-regulated homes and a happy family life are the rule. Wives have "an amount of liberty hardly equaled in any other Eastern country, and they seldom abuse it; more often than not they are the financiers of their families." The Filipino "is self-respecting and self-restrained to a remarkable degree," genial and sociable, a kind father and dutiful son. "Under good officers he makes an excellent soldier," being naturally brave. But, with all such good traits, these people are, in Professor Worcester's judgment, "utterly unfit for self-government"—as a priest said, "big children who must be treated like little ones." He sums up by saying that they will be likely,

¹ *The Philippine Islands and Their People. A Record of Personal Observation and Experience, with a Short Summary of the More Important Facts in the History of the Archipelago.* By Dean C. Worcester, Assistant Professor of Zoology, University of Michigan. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$4.

having learned their power, to take a hand in shaping their own future, and may extort fair opportunities if denied, while they will appreciate just treatment and profit by it.

A subordinate but formidable element is the Moros, or Mohammedan Malays, redoubtable warriors, characterized by inhuman cruelty, against whom the Spaniards have been able to prevail only by gunboats and machine guns. They have a propensity to "run amuck," with the notion of securing the greater felicity in heaven the more Christians they can slay before being dispatched. The Spanish Governor of Sulu, whom Professor Worcester describes as an exemplary officer, kept the peace with the Moros by a policy of strict but merciless justice. They called him "papa," and obeyed his commands with profound respect. His successor, a less energetic and cautious man, they surprised and slew with most of his troops. Governor Arolas gave the two Americans this rule for safety outside the walls of Sulu: "If you meet armed Moros outside the town, order them to lay down their arms and retire; if they do not instantly obey, shoot them." Our countrymen did better, however, by the aid of a strong Moro escort, and did all the hunting in the forest that they wished to, with the added excitement of being shot at from ambush. They even managed to "get in" with the Moros so as to be privileged to witness a wedding, and to converse with a *pandita*, or priest, from whom they got much curious information about the Moro type of Mohammedanism. As to these people, who are numerous on the coast of Mindanao and in some of the smaller islands, Professor Worcester thinks it certain that, to get on peaceably with them, "their religion must be let alone," and they themselves held in check with a strong hand for many years to come. For this a considerable military force will be required, and a policy of "absolute justice combined with relentless firmness."

Next come the pagan Malays, of numerous tribes and diverse characters, many of them peaceable, others warlike and given to head-hunting, but happily not formidable in numbers. It does not appear that these wild tribes constitute a more serious factor in the Philippine problem than the once dreaded Apache Indians presented in our own Southwest. Much lower than these are the Negritos, supposed to be a remnant of the aborigines whom the Malay invaders supplanted—a black race of dwarfish size, and

tending to die out. There are also some half-breed tribes, a cross of Malay and Negrito. Altogether there are reckoned over eighty tribes or varieties in a population of at least eight millions, five millions of them inhabiting the chief island, Luzon, in area nearly equal to the State of New York.

Our readers are familiar with accounts of the natural resources of these islands—a vast storehouse of wealth awaiting, it would seem, simply the conditions which only a just and stable government can secure for opening it up. But the labor problem involved is a serious one. Professor Worcester says that "the man would be foredoomed to grievous disappointment" who should undertake any large business enterprise in reliance upon the delusive statement that laborers can be hired cheaply and in any desired number. In some islands, he says, it is necessary to import laborers, and pay advance wages before they begin to work. If they desert before working out their debt, the planters have no remedy, and most planters lose much money thus. One of the most humane and just of these preferred to hire men who drank and gambled and were fond of cock-fighting, as these "had more wants than the moral and sober native," and would work more days in the year for the means to satisfy them.

The most radical and difficult question in the Philippines is presented by the religious orders. Among these only the Jesuits stand for morality and education. Professor Worcester, himself a Protestant, declares that they are "a power for good." They were expelled in 1768, and allowed to return in 1852 on condition that they should restrict themselves to educational work and missions among the savage tribes. As for all the rest, collectively known as the friars, they are, according to the testimony of that loyal Catholic, John Foreman, in his book "The Philippine Islands," a very bad lot. The parish churches and schools are in their hands, but, with some bright exceptions, they are characterized by "ignorance and brutish licentiousness." Their evil and inhuman practices were a main cause of the recent insurrection, and the cruelties and wrongs they inflicted have resulted in an unappeasable hatred of the whole class, and a demand for their expulsion from the islands. Here comes in the difficulty. These corrupt orders have by their extortions accumulated great wealth and landed estates. The power of organized capital to resist encroachment on "vested

rights" is a matter of familiar experience. But Professor Worcester affirms that "no one problem more intimately concerns the future of the Philippines than the correction of the abuses which natives and Spaniards alike have had to suffer at the hands of representatives of the Church, nor is there any other which presents more difficulties." He holds that "we must look to the Church itself for the final solution," remembering what "sturdy uprightness and good citizenship" have been shown by leading Catholics in other countries. Yet when one remembers that the domination of the friars in the Philippines has been in contravention of the decrees of the Council of Trent three centuries ago, one can hardly expect to see the long-notorious infamy quickly taken in hand for correction by the Church without strong pressure by the power of the State. We shall look with curiosity to see whether the rack-renting abuses on the Church estates in Luzon are corrected in any such way as has been enforced for the relief of the Irish peasantry.

Thus far we have been concerned mainly to report Professor Worcester's testimony on the points where expert knowledge is now most needed. We should do him an injustice if we reported no more. The solid value of his work for the conclusions which affect the future of the Philippines in political, com-

mercial, and industrial lines is indisputable. To this must be added its charm as a record of adventures and experiences of the most exciting and diverting character. Could anything be more comic than the finding of a particularly villainous cartoon from "Judge," representing President Cleveland "in the garb of a friar, with a tin halo supported by an upright from the back of his collar," serving as a sacred *icon* in a native hut, and the family on their knees before it at vespers, saying their prayers to the ridiculous thing!

The explorers repeatedly excite our admiration by the fortitude with which they endured severe hardships, and the tact and courage by which they mastered critical situations among dangerous characters. Whether catching pythons and crocodiles, hunting the wild buffalo, exploring the volcano, or sharing the hospitality both of Spaniard and savage, their story is so replete with interesting incident that one wonders it was not sooner given to the world. Abundant testimony is borne to the noble character of some of the Spanish officials and residents, but with overwhelming testimony to the evil character of many, and the hopelessly rotten and inhuman system of the Spanish colonial government, the officials of which Professor Worcester has repeatedly heard say of themselves, "We are a nation of thieves."

II.—What is the Problem?

By the Hon. Henry L. Dawes

THE Philippine problem is the gravest that has demanded solution by this Government since its foundation, save only that which involved its existence in the Civil War. In any discussion it is of the highest importance to gain in the outset a clear idea of what that problem is. It is neither "imperialism" nor "expansion" on the one side, nor "stand-still-ism" on the other. Whatever these catchwords mean, they are attempts to define policies, and do not touch the question this Nation must answer to-day. No amount of thunder over these words will clear the sky, because they leave the question of the hour untouched and as serious as ever. The question we are called upon to answer, first and before going further, is, Do we intend to keep the pledge we gave a fallen foe on the battle-field, as a condition upon which we took his sword?

The affirmative leaves nothing but to determine what that pledge is, and then to perform it, let the consequences be what they may. The negative will compel us to meet the scorn and contempt of every civilized nation. Only once has it been attempted here, and I am confident that there will be no repetition of the attempt. When President Johnson proposed to disregard the pledge given by General Grant to Lee at Appomattox, that great soldier told the President to his face that if it was attempted he would resign his commission. The attempt was given over, and has never since been harbored in an official breast.

I assume that we propose to keep that pledge in spirit as well as in letter, and shall spend no time in attempts to whittle it away.

What, then, is the pledge we are to keep? It is not difficult to understand. There are

but three operative words in it—plain English words—neither technical nor Latin or Greek. We pledged ourselves to such a “disposition,” “control,” and “government” of the Philippines as Spain and ourselves could agree upon. Whatever these three words mean, to that these two nations bound themselves to give effect. Each, then, became responsible to the world for the character of that to which it agreed, and makes itself a partaker in the result. If it shall be good, our Government shares in the credit; and if bad, it shares equally in the condemnation. In this case the good or the ill will fall principally upon our Government, because its co-obliger has little if any power to shape that result. The world will for these reasons hold us responsible for what comes of the treaty we have bound ourselves to make.¹ Now, what is the meaning of the three words “disposition,” “control,” and “government,” in this use of them? The first includes the other two, and they add nothing to its meaning or scope beyond an explanation and more clear definition of its power. No man can dispose of a thing who cannot make title. Disposition carries with it title and control, and control is an attribute of sovereignty, and sovereignty necessitates government. Nothing can be made more clear than that, when we agreed to participate in the disposition of the Philippine Islands, we became a party participant in their future under whatever sovereignty or form of government we might thus agree upon for them; not only a party participant, but, for the reasons already stated, the determining party. This agreement gives the widest liberty as to that disposition. It permits of any such disposal as shall be deemed wise by those who make it. But, when made, whatever it may be, it is our disposal of the Philippine Islands. It admits of a remittal to Spain of an undisturbed title, of a transfer of that title to the United States, of a sale to the highest bidder of a group of European nations eager for the purchase, or the parties may transfer that title to nobody but to the Philippines themselves, as has already been agreed upon as to Cuba. Whatever is done is, however, our act, and we become responsible to the world for its character. These methods of disposition are all that seem possible, and it

therefore only remains for us to determine which of them is, in our judgment, safest and wisest, and for the character of which of them we are most ready to be judged by the civilized world.

Which of them will entail the least burden, and upon which can be staked, with the greatest safety and credit, that National responsibility for the future of these islands which cannot be escaped? It is the duty of every citizen to examine these questions.

First, Shall they be turned back to Spain? We must then either help her to put down a rebellion which she has never been able in her best estate to subdue, and which she is now as helpless as a babe to accomplish, or else we must permit her at will to “Weylerize” these islands as she did Cuba, and wreak her will on ten millions of people there, till conditions become as “insufferable” as those which justified a war to liberate Cuba. She will be at liberty then to sell them to that Power, least friendly to us in the East, ready to give any price for the commanding position thus voluntarily abandoned by us. We have done that once, and there can be found no American who would now repeat that blunder. In 1849 we voluntarily surrendered commercial supremacy in the Pacific and across this continent, by a surrender of our Western coast-line from 49 degrees to 54° 40', notwithstanding the American people had in 1844 declared our title unimpeachable.

Blunders in national policy sometimes rise to the height of crimes, and one is enough till its disastrous consequences are forgotten.

Second, Shall the United States join Spain in the sale of these islands to any other nation on assurances of future governmental reform and friendly use? In addition to what has been said as to the folly of giving up to some unfriendly power such a commanding position must then be added the further folly of trusting to such assurances, which would be observed only so far as it should become for the interest of the party making them, or would be used for the exaction from us of a *quid pro quo*. Put not your trust in that kind of princes! And for whatever wrong it would be for the interest of any such nation to permit, we, who had assented to the grant of power to commit it, would be held responsible for its character. We must else go to war to enforce assurances we had vainly relied upon.

Third, Shall these islands be turned over to themselves, as we have promised that Cuba

¹ Ex-Senator Dawes's article was written before the treaty between Spain and the United States had been signed by the Commissioners of the two countries. This fact in no way injures the force of the argument. In essentials the problem remains unchanged.—THE EDITORS.

shall be? If this were possible, and stable government were attainable by any help of ours under present conditions, that question might be debated. But these islands are in no respect another Cuba; for we must consider their relations to Spain and her neighbors. From these environments they cannot be separated, and their future must be determined by ourselves and Spain, in their presence. Besides, when will Spain agree that they shall be free to govern themselves? This is the last of all the alternatives to which she would voluntarily assent. What she wants most of all is to sell them to pay her debts, and she is ready to do that to the highest bidder on almost any terms. Least of all would she give them away to her own rebels. Long before she would thus give them up she would surrender them to us, \$20,000,000 or not; and preparatory to any such disposition must first come pacification, and that through means to which Spain must, in the treaty, agree. Thus, jointly with Spain or alone, we should be obliged to take Spain's war upon our shoulders. This is not the way to build up free institutions: they do not come of force. Men must hunger after self-government before they can digest it, and till then it is waste to serve it to them.

Fourth. It only remains to consider the last of these possible alternatives—that of a transfer to the United States. I shall make no attempt to minimize the dangers at home or elsewhere, or the chances of failure. I measure each, and admit the magnitude of those now visible, as well as the probabilities of those as yet unseen. But I consider the question now to be a choice between the last two of the four alternatives we have been considering—the setting these islands up in an independent self-government or their transfer to the United States. If there are any who prefer that they be turned back to Spain, a new sacrificial offering to “Weylerism,” or who desire to help Spain to sell them to any other Power, I have nothing to say to them. Between what the protocol leaves us at liberty to choose, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that we must assume sovereignty over these islands or do worse. The burdens will be substantially the same in either case, while the opportunities will be immeasurably on the side of independent control. Indeed, it is next to impossible to accomplish much good among them in the absence of sovereign authority. If there be

any who cannot sleep through fear that we shall be swallowed up in imperialism by engaging in this work, I should be glad to put them at ease. I inquire of them why it must be an “empire”? We are constitutionally free to establish a territorial government over these islands of whatever nature Congress may choose. But if the day ever comes when the Philippines become capable of maintaining self-government, those responsible will act more wisely if free to act than if fettered by requirements whose effect could not be foreseen when made. But my contention is that, while we are responsible for the character of their government, we must have controlling authority.

As already suggested, there need be no anxiety lest the limited powers of this Government may fail to meet this wholly unprecedented call for their exercise. The Supreme Court has declared that the power to declare war and conclude peace carries with it the power to acquire new territory; and the Constitution declares that “Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.” Thus clear and comprehensive is the power for every needed exercise of authority.

There are those—wise and true men they are too—who, protesting most earnestly against remitting these islands to the “insufferable” rule of Spain, and equally against assuming control ourselves, proposed that we agree to join Spain in the work of building up free institutions among them, and in educating them up to the maintenance of self-government, and then let them go. To my mind this would prove an utter failure. I should as soon think of seeing Lord North teaching John Hancock the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence as to find a Spanish Minister, in fulfillment of treaty obligations, engaged jointly with the United States in preparing the Philippine Islands to become, in any measure, a self-governing State. Equally vain would be the “hope” they express of “co-operation in this work of other friendly European Powers.” If there were no danger from such entangling alliances, against which the oft-quoted Washington has so solemnly warned us, still it would be such an awkward business for any European nation to be engaged in, that little if any good could come from any such effort, however sincere. Not so. This Nation is as yet the

only teacher of self-government among the nations of the earth, and any reliance upon its enemies will prove a snare.

There is another solution of this problem to which I have made no allusion thus far, because those who propose it, while calling upon the country to fulfill to the letter the promise we made to Spain in the beginning on condition that she would not fight, wholly ignore the pledge made at the end on her promise to stop fighting. This is their solution, for which they are organizing to defeat the treaty: "Quit the Philippine Islands at once, drop Porto Rico, let Cuba shirk for herself with such treatment at our hands as will extinguish any hope of ever becoming a part of the United States, and then call home

our Peace Commissioners." This leaves open but a single question: What would be a reasonable sum for us to pay to Spain for the trouble to which we have put her! We should then be at liberty to retire within ourselves and ask the world what it thinks of us.

Thus, to sum up, assuming that the promises of the protocol are to be kept, I have been led by irresistible logic to the conclusion that, of the four possible methods of solution we have been considering, we are compelled to assume control of the Philippine Islands. If the premises are correct, this conclusion cannot be avoided. I repeat, in the discharge of a duty or an obligation no one is permitted to stop while he counts the cost or calculates the risk.

III.—A Japanese View

By Percy Alden

MR. Benjamin Kidd's last book, "The Control of the Tropics," brings us face to face with the situation which has been created by the war with Spain and the battle of Manila. Mr. Kidd's idea seems to be that so-called inferior races, semi-civilized and barbarous, are exposed to the tender mercies of any nation which chooses to act the part of a land-grabber and exploit their territory for its own purposes, unless civilized nations of the world come to their rescue and take upon themselves the task of training them for autonomy. This view presupposes, first, that the Filipinos are not capable of ruling themselves; and, secondly, that the Anglo-Saxon race have a sufficient sense of their duty and responsibility to govern justly and equitably. We are, in fact, to be schoolmasters, leading these peoples to a higher and purer civilization. In the words of Mr. Kidd, "the Americans may occupy the Philippines with a clear conscience and a stern face to the world if she occupies them in the name of higher ideals of government and a trust for civilization, giving equal opportunities to all." This, of course, is a view which would find acceptance with almost any thoughtful, large-hearted statesman, provided that he could be sure of two things—first, that other nations have no prior or better claim; and, second, that such occupation on the part of the United States would not be considered an unfriendly act by the European Powers or Japan.

While in Japan during the months of August and September, after sailing up through the Philippines, I had some opportunity of testing the feeling of the Japanese on these important points. Among those whom I personally interviewed were Count Okuma, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count Itagaki, the Minister for Home Affairs; Captain Brinkley, the editor of the "Japan Mail;" Mr. Saburo Shimada, M.P., ex-Vice-Speaker and the chief editor of the "Mainichi;" Mr. Ukichi Taguchi, M.P., the editor and owner of the Tokyo "Economist;" together with a large number of the leading men in Tokyo. Every one whom I met was frank and candid in his expression of opinion that it was next to impossible, if not quite impossible, for the United States to hand back the Philippines to Spain. The general feeling was that the Spanish policy in the tropics is the worst possible policy that could be adopted. She has treated the Filipinos as savages to be despoiled and exploited, rather than semi-civilized tribes to be wisely controlled and educated. While admitting that Spain has to a large extent abolished piracy in the Southern Islands, there is no doubt that her rule has been thoroughly selfish and aggrandizing; the natives have been kept ignorant and uncultured; advantage has been taken of their ignorance by the fifth-rate officials sent out to govern in the name of Spain. It has not been government; it has been the oppression of the weak by

the strong, the crushing by means of heavy taxes and intolerable cruelty of native races that are incapable of protecting themselves. Beyond doubt the view of Japan is that Spain is incapable of governing her colonies and must surrender them. That being so, the next question to consider is, What view does Japan hold with regard to the future occupiers of the Philippines?

"Whatever is resolved," said a leading member of the Japanese Government to me, "all the facts of the case ought to be taken into consideration. If, for example, America determines to take over the Philippines, will it create unfriendly feeling with some other nation? and, secondly, does she clearly understand the tremendous responsibility involved?" Until the war with Spain called attention to the islands, few people knew anything about them; they considered, in fact, as Mr. Stephens says, that "Manila was spelt with two l's, and was floating around in the South Sea somewhere between Fiji and Patagonia." Now, the Philippines consist of some two thousand islands, large and small; two of these islands, namely, Luzon and Mindanao, are over forty thousand square miles in extent. The population is estimated at nearly nine millions, made up of Malays, who are either Indios or Moros; Negritos, the aboriginal inhabitants, and the Idiosneian tribes. This implies a large number of different dialects and languages, for Spanish is spoken only to a very slight extent in the towns. Much of the interior of these islands is almost unexplored, and many of the tribes are little more than savages. On the other hand, notwithstanding earthquakes and typhoons, the Philippines have some considerable advantages; the climate, generally speaking, is fairly healthy; the soil produces rice, maize, sugar, hemp, tobacco, in abundance.

In discussing the situation with Count Okuma I ventured to ask him what was the foreign policy of Japan under the present Government towards the great Western nations, and his answer was as follows: "Geographically, Japan is so far from Europe that at first sight it looks as though we might play the part of a free and independent nation without fear of aggression from any other State. England is much more involved in European politics than Japan is ever likely to be. Still, the world has shrunk considerably of late, and the position of Japan, like that of the United States, is an extremely difficult and delicate one. The United States

has found herself face to face with a great responsibility. Her foreign policy will have to be entirely changed; she can no longer be cut off from the great tide of affairs in the Western world. Japan, without desiring war in any way, found war necessary in order to obtain peace for the future, and it is quite likely that a section of the Japanese people would prefer a 'greater Japan' policy in foreign affairs; on the other hand, the majority of us wish to show that aggrandizement is no part of our ideal; nevertheless, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that other nations are pursuing in China the very policy we condemn; and so far as the Philippines are concerned we should infinitely prefer that they be controlled by a people with higher motives and ideals than those possessed by certain of the great Western powers. Japan has millions of acres of land still to develop, and we could with ease produce twice as much as we do at the present moment; therefore, for the present at any rate, we do not need to colonize. But, apart from this, the jealousy of other nations would be too great to allow of occupation or government by Japan. Leaving the United States out of account, we nevertheless consider that no other nation has any just claim or right in the Philippines."

"What would be your feeling in the case of England?" I asked. "I have no doubt that England's administration and rule would be just to the people and a benefit to the country. We have less objection to England in the East than to any nation except America. Japan is on the most friendly terms with her in regard to the treatment of China. England, like Japan, believes in a policy of peace, together with the development of trade and industry. Egypt and India are both illustrations of England's wisdom of policy and the prosperity which follows her rule. Yes, we should have perfect confidence in England's power to administer the Philippine Islands, and there is not the slightest doubt that, if it were the wish of the United States, there would be no difficulty in coming to a friendly arrangement with Japan. On the whole, however, I consider that the best policy both for us and for the Philippines would be for America to take possession." I may say also that this is the view of Captain Brinkley, of the "Japan Mail," who, both in leading articles and private conversation, has stated that if America will only regard the Philippines as

a trust for civilization, and govern the natives without any desire for pecuniary advantage, its occupancy would be a benefit not only to Japan, but to the whole civilized world.

In conversation with some of the leading statesmen in Japan I discovered a very strong feeling against the plan, advocated by many people, of selling the islands to some other power or exchanging them for territory nearer to America. How could Japan consent to this while the feeling is so strong and while encroachments are being made into the East every day? Their army of half a million and their magnificent navy have not yet been used against a European Power, but there can be no doubt that it would be so used if Japan felt her own existence to be at stake. Even if Japan did not construe such action as unfriendly, some other nation would, and the peace of the whole world would be thereby endangered. There are only two real alternatives: one is to leave Spain in possession, stipulating that she should not part with the islands without the consent of the nations most interested, as, for example, America and Japan; and the other is for the United States to take over and to govern the Philippines in such a way as to insure their prosperity and their true welfare. Let the natives pay their fair and just share towards the expenses of the government, and meanwhile educate and train them for at least a measure of autonomy in the future. With just laws and a righteous administra-

tion, I have no doubt that not only would the material prosperity of the islands advance by leaps and bounds, but also that the people themselves would grow accustomed to the machinery of self-government and gradually learn the value of Western civilization. Can America be trusted to govern the Philippines without regard to the profit that might be made by treating the islands on the "estate" principle, with purely commercial ends in view? It is to be feared that no nation will be found always true to the highest ideal in this respect—certainly not England.

Apart altogether from the question of a protective tariff, there is the ever-present problem of competition in industrial concerns. If the competitive spirit and methods of America be transferred to the Philippines, the boon is a doubtful one, for labor is cheap and the possibility of profit very great. Would the result be a repetition of the worst evils of the factory system, such as we see illustrated in the Japanese spinning-factories to-day? If so, it would be far better for the Filipinos that they should be left to their savagery. But if, on the other hand, the growing sentiment of America against monopolies and millionaires, the feeling that the few ought not to be enriched at the expense of the many, makes such industrial anarchy impossible, then we may look forward with confidence to an era of prosperity and well-being for the Philippine Islands under the government of the United States.

IV.—Life in Manila: A Trooper's Diary

Manila, P. I., October 18, 1898.

THE week has been one of almost solid rain. The temperature has been comparatively cool from the heavy showers, but I welcome the return of a degree of dryness. As far as my experience goes, it is never really dry here. In the first place, we are on an island and we get much sea breeze, and then the city is intersected and surrounded by waterways large and small, and low lands that in this season are flooded. The result is an atmosphere so damp that shoes and gloves mildew if left for a day or two; and the drawers of our American desks never get over sticking. The sun is very hot and intense, but where its rays do not fall damp reigns. This morning I noticed the sun on the tiled floor of the hallway. The floor had just been wet in washing, and it

actually smoked where the sun struck it, like a wet cloth under a flat iron. And yet the corners that the sun does not strike may remain damp all day.

The monotony of the past week has been broken by one interesting episode. Last Wednesday I saw two monkeys for sale on the street, and my heart went out to one of them, and I waxed bold and bought him, after inducing the Filipino gentleman to lower his price from two to one pesos—fifty cents American. I got the monkey home only to discover that I had a white elephant on my hands. He was wild and ugly, and I took turns in beating him for breaking the furniture and trying to gain his confidence and affection; but he persisted in his evil ways and would have none of me. After keeping him for three days chained up in my

window, feeding him on rolls and bananas from the majordomo's mess, I decided to see what would happen if I should let the little villain loose—cherishing meanwhile a lively hope that he might see fit to desert. At first he ran along the gallery and out of one of the windows facing on the court. Up he scrambled till he was perched under the eaves. He could go no further, and apparently couldn't climb down again. This aroused the interest of the native boys about the house, and they proceeded to give an exhibition of monkey-catching. On the end of a long pole they fixed a noose fast. They finally got this over the monkey's head and hauled him down, and loosened the cord just before the brute was strangled. So my darling was back again. This time I let him out for fair, and was delighted to see him make for the roof. He never came back. The next time I invest in monkeys I will get a young tame one, mindful of my lost "No-quiere."

The rain has kept me housed pretty well, and I have also been busy on my list of Spanish officers. My job is to make an alphabetical list of the Spanish officers, prisoners here in Manila. They send in lists by regiments, corps, etc., which, while very pretty as specimens of Spanish handwriting, are not exactly practical for use. I have to decipher the Spanish writing and choose which of the three to six different names I shall take to catalogue the man under. Then I put down his residence and figure out his rank and the corps to which he belongs. I have finished my first list—dividing off the A's, B's, etc., but not making it thoroughly alphabetical, and am now perhaps a third through my final. With an odd ten thousand Spanish soldiers to feed and care for, my list shows perhaps eleven hundred officers to be looked after. The little King was prodigal of commissions.

If I did not succeed very well with my animal venture, I am getting much satisfaction out of three plants. The largest is a sensitive-plant that K— brought in to me from the garden of their quarters. It is flourishing and has had half a dozen blossoms since I have had it. The other two are little palm-trees that have come up from seeds Mrs. Judd sent me in a letter from Honolulu. The largest one is not more than two inches high, but both are growing splendidly. I shall be able to sleep in the shade of my own tree before I leave here. The

monkey threw the crock containing the palms out into the street. I rushed out and found at last the two little slips and replanted them before they were injured. John, my native boy, takes great interest and pride in the garden. You will be interested in the inclosed lottery tickets. One is a government and the other a religious lottery. The drawings never came off. These tickets were in the General's first Spanish desk. As an amusing little example of the kind of paternal government the Spanish here expect of the Americans, the other day a Spanish officer came to the General and wanted from him a rebate for some Government lottery tickets he had where the drawing had never come off. They think that because the Americans treat them with justice and kindness, they can impose on said Americans for the gratification of every whim. They would understand being kicked around by the Germans much better than they do the American treatment. They simply think the Americans are "easy."

I have not written you how I have enjoyed the weeklies you have sent me; the "Springfield Republican," especially, has been solid meat to me. I read it from beginning to end, and some of the articles I re-read with much interest. We hear that President McKinley in his Omaha speech rather advises against annexing the Philippines. I do hope it is true, for I feel that if we do annex them we will regret it. I believe we are bound to see order preserved here for the present, and perhaps some kind of protectorate will be needed for years to come, but we can't afford to risk any of the principles of our republican government by taking in these savage tropical lands. I can't help feeling very conservative when it comes to any action which tends to largely increase the military in our country. The trade argument seems to be the mainstay of the expansionists. I don't believe, however, that the position is sound. As the "Republican" says, a naval base would be just as useful to us in the Chinese situation as the whole twelve hundred islands. We are already successfully competing in foreign markets where we have no political influence. And, further, I think it is doubtful if the profits of trade here with the natives would be so great when we consider the expenses of the necessary military government. You can understand how anxiously we look for the result of the Paris Conference. What do the disturbances in France mean? Is the present

government going to smash on the military rock? I should think that this Zola business would tend to shake any government.

Before this reaches you all my political gossip will be stale. You will have to put yourself back a month to understand it.

Manila, P. I., October 26, 1898.

The weather has been noticeably cooler, which is a blessing. We haven't taken out our furs yet, but the other night, in a hard rain-storm, I pulled my blanket over me.

This envelope was addressed some time ago, when I was planning to construct a Spanish letter. I began, "Cara Mia," only to find a day or two later that cara was "costly," and not the kind of "dear" I wanted. In other words, I got out beyond my depth in flowing Spanish, and letter-writing is postponed for the present. I find, though, that my colloquial Spanish is progressing well. My vocabulary is about on a par with the Filipinos' talk, and I really surprise myself the way I can rattle on with the simple natives. When it comes to talking with educated Spaniards, it is a different matter. In explaining the American government I get completely swamped. The other morning General H—— handed me over a letter he had received, and said, "Read that." I thought he simply meant me to look it through as a matter of interest, but when I finished he wanted it translated to him. I sat down with the dictionary and looked up the dozen words I couldn't guess at, and at last gave him a sensible though inelegant translation. The letter was a trifle puzzling, as it was written by a native in Spanish with Togali spelling. I still have a thing or two to learn before I apply for any of the interpreters' positions. The inclosed ticket and programme of the Filipino theater may interest you. Riordan, an assistant engineer civilian, took me last night to the circus. It was really good. The native tumbling was well done. I send you by this mail a roll of Spanish and American Manila papers. I am not proud of the latter kind, but a little talent may be developed in the future. I don't feel a bit like an A.B., or B.A., is it? Perhaps when I have seen the sheepskin I may swell a trifle on the strength of my liberal education.

Manila, P. I., October 30, 1898.

I have seen Mrs. R—— out here, whom we met so pleasantly in Honolulu. She is the wife of Colonel R——, of the Thirteenth Minnesota, who since the "battle" of Manila

has been a Brigadier-General. They live just outside the city to the south, and I shall enjoy accepting the kind lady's invitation to call. General R—— has been appointed Deputy Provost Marshal General, so I frequently catch a glimpse of him in General H——'s office. Mrs. R—— reached here three or four weeks ago on a transport which brought some Red Cross nurses. I met her last week walking in the Luneta—the sea drive. I had not realized till then how much we were isolated, for it was the greatest treat to see and talk with an American lady. The really nice-appearing Spanish women persistently turn up their noses in disgust at the Americans, and as I do not fancy the advances of the native dames, I had begun to feel no class socially in spite of myself. You don't know how it braced me up to receive recognition from a real American lady.

I inclose a license for building. I think it is worth keeping, among other things, for the interesting internal revenue stamp at the top of the paper. My Filipino brought it to me the other day with much pleasure. He had unearthed it somewhere about the building. To-day he came in with some mint slips, also some toothache-plant slips, which he wanted me to plant with my palms. He is very watchful and careful of me, and is vastly pleased when I give him a lift in learning English. He can read and write Spanish rather well, but I fear he has a long road to travel to the English. The other day he was talking on about himself. It seems he is an odd thirty-six years old, is married, and has two girls. He lost a son. He supports himself and family on ten dollars Mexican per month, and is altogether the steadiest and most respected native about here. He hoped last month to get a position at the Palace of the Governor-General for ten dollars a month and keep, and he asked me for a certificate. I wrote him out a good one, but the place has not yet been opened to him. My fees for extra services rendered, which amount to perhaps one dollar or one dollar and a half more per month, make him so devoted in his attentions that it would be hard to drive him away. The highest military court here, "The Military Commission," is engaged at present on a murder trial. A Filipino Lieutenant was killed by a crowd of Spanish soldiers, and the man up for trial was one of the crowd, and was seen by American soldiers jumping and stamping on the body of the Lieutenant after the latter had been felled by

a rock in the back of his head. The man will be pretty surely convicted, but the case must go before the President before the Spaniard can be executed. A North Dakota Captain is prosecuting attorney, and an officer from the Thirteenth Minnesota is counsel for the

defense. The former appears to know some law, and the latter to be a cheerful and more or less clever bluffer. M——, a fellow I know in the Oregon regiment, is orderly, or ba liff, or whatever you choose to call him, for the court.
HUNTINGTON.

Working Under Water

The Story of an Amateur Pearl Fisher

By H. Phelps Whitmarsh

[The following vivid story of the adventurous experiences of a young Englishman who has tried the dangerous trade of diving for pearls is an extract from "The World's Rough Hand," by Mr. H. Phelps Whitmarsh, and is here reprinted with the special permission of the Century Company, who are the publishers of the volume. "The World's Rough Hand" is, we think, one of the striking books of the past year—not so much on account of its literary merit, although it manifests distinct literary power, but because of its remarkable autobiographic quality. The wandering life recorded in the book is full of such varied and extraordinary adventures that at first reading it gives the impression of fiction; but we are able to say with authority that it is a wholly true and unexaggerated narrative of the author's own toils and adventures. Mr. Whitmarsh, an Englishman by birth, is now an American by adoption and lives in Boston, where he has been quietly engaged in business for some years. His life and his story furnish a remarkable illustration of the versatile capabilities of the human mind and body.—THE EDITORS.]

UNLIKE the naked divers of the Ceylon pearl-fisheries, the aboriginal Australians descend without the aid of a sinker or any other appendage. Their only preparation before a dive is to sit on the edge of the boat for a few moments, noisily inhaling and exhaling. When their lungs are sufficiently inflated, they slip feet first into the water, turn over, and swim leisurely to the bottom. During the five hottest months, in which it is legal to use natives for this purpose, they live aboard schooners, sometimes as many as one hundred on one vessel. They do not dive from the schooners, however, but from open boats, known as dinghies, which carry from six to ten divers, and a white man in charge. The latter stands in the stern keeping a sharp lookout for his boys, and at the same time constantly shifting the position of his boat by means of a single oar—a method called sculling. Sixty feet is the extreme depth at which natives can work successfully. Though they remain under water usually from sixty to ninety seconds, many of the old hands can double this time when necessary. Under exceptionally good conditions, the best divers will get from sixty to one hundred shells a day. The

average of an ordinary boat's crew, however, is probably not more than twenty.

An odd feature among the native divers is that toward the end of the season their long black hair, bleached presumably by the combined action of salt water and sun, turns a decided straw color, and makes a ludicrous contrast with their dark faces and bodies.

I once saw a schooner-load of natives leave Cossack for the grounds, and the sight was one of the most affecting I have ever witnessed. The boys had just been brought in from the back country, where they had been running wild since the previous season. Although most of them had walked two and even three hundred miles to the port, they were followed by their mothers and wives, who came to see them depart. The night before the schooner sailed, the women camped on the sand-hills, where, in unison with their own dogs and the pariahs of the township, they howled dismally until dawn. They then collected upon the beach abreast of the schooner, an ash-covered, disheveled, tear-stained crowd, and waited. Shortly after sunrise the schooner set sail. No sooner did she begin to move than the women again broke into loud lamentations, running the

while along the edge of the water, so that they might keep up with the vessel. As they ran they occasionally threw up their hands, gave one long despairing cry, and dashed themselves at full length on the sand. Fleet though they were, even to the older women, the schooner soon outstripped them. Still they continued the uneven race, continued their wailings and their bodily punishment, until they reached the outer point, where, in a piteous muster, they stood and watched the schooner disappear.

Naked diving in Australia has now become a method of the past. This is due entirely to the introduction of dress-divers, who, with their many advantages, rapidly exhausted the supply of oysters in shallow waters. To-day pearling is carried on at depths ranging from ten to eighteen fathoms, which would be impossible without modern appliances. Not only can a man in a dress dive deeper than a man without one, but there are no restrictions, as there are with natives, in regard to the seasons. He can work, if he chooses, all the year round.

The length of time a dress-diver may remain under water is determined by several things: the nature of the work and the speed of the tide must both be considered, though it is governed mainly by the depth and consequent pressure of water. In three to five fathoms, if the work is not unusually tiring, one need not rise to the surface for one or two hours; in eighteen fathoms, however, where the slightest effort is exhausting, and even breathing hard work, ten minutes is long enough to stay down.

Pearl-diving, I think, may safely be classed among the occupations called perilous. I certainly found it so during my brief experience. When one considers that a diver is always at the tender mercy of his Malay crew; that the slightest accident to his apparatus is apt to prove fatal; that the unnatural conditions under which he must work cause deafness, paralysis, and not rarely sudden death; that on the surface he is exposed to the cyclones of a treacherous coast, and that below he is ever dependent upon his own presence of mind, one must admit, at least, that it is not as safe as ordinary callings.

Danger from accidents is more possible than most people imagine. There are so many things about a diver's work that cannot be foreseen, there is so much uncertainty in regard to his position and the direction in which he is moving, particularly in thick

water, that it is to be wondered at, indeed, that accidents are not more frequent. The breaking down or stoppage of his air-pump, the uncoupling or bursting of his air-pipe, the ripping of his dress upon sharp rocks or corals, mean, in the majority of cases, suffocation. But perhaps the most common danger of all, and one that must be constantly guarded against, is that of fouling, or getting entangled at the bottom.

The life-line and air-pipe are the means of fouling, and carelessness on the part of the tender, or pipe-holder, the cause. To understand this feeling thoroughly it should be remembered, first, that the boat is not stationary; second, that the diver must keep up with the boat; and, third, that he cannot remain directly under the boat, but must run from side to side, backward or forward, wherever he sees or thinks he may find shell. In this way he is often some distance from his boat, with a sagging length of lines behind him, and in his erratic movements it is a very easy matter to get tied up round the base of a big coral cup or some such unbreakable growth. It is at these times that a diver needs to have his wits about him. For, besides having lost the power of signaling, if he does not clear himself quickly the whole weight of the drifting boat will be brought upon the fouled lines, and in all probability break them.

At certain states of wind and tide it is impossible to check the boat sufficiently with the ordinary drag. Those who persist in working at such times are often obliged to "gird up their loins" and run in order to keep pace with their boats.

My first accident happened before I had been diving three weeks. I had been working all the morning on a fairly good patch and in about ten fathoms of water. About midday, having a full bag, and preferring to take it up and get a breath of fresh air rather than to have it hauled up by the life-line, I gave the customary signal to ascend. The life-line tautened; I was lifted from my feet and was soon being drawn jerkily toward the lighter water above. When I was within ten feet of the boat's bottom, I felt a sudden tightening under my left arm, and at the same moment my upward progress stopped. Before I realized that anything had gone wrong, the spun-yarn check, which held the air-pipe under my arm, parted, and I was pulled back head downward. Instantly all the air in the dress went into the legs, which swelled like

two immense sausages and held me suspended heels up.

For the first few moments of my surprise and terror I kicked, struggled, and yelled like a madman, but all to no purpose. Though the boys were pulling with might and main on the life-line round my waist, my helmet seemed as though it were anchored to the bottom.

After I had kicked myself into a state of exhaustion and common sense, I reasoned out the cause of my dilemma. It was evident that the air-pipe was fast below. I began at once to try and make the boys understand that I wanted them to lower me. All my shakes and jerks, however, were ineffectual; they obstinately held the line as taut as they were able, making a violent effort every few minutes to pull me in halves. Luckily all my gear was in good shape, or they would have accomplished it. They had sense enough at last, however, to signal for help, and after I had hung betwixt the top and the bottom for about half an hour, my air-pipe was released by another diver, and I was pulled up, thankful to get my feet down to their proper level again.

Had there been a strong tide or much wind at the time of this mishap, the weight of the boat, which was practically anchored by the air-pipe, must have broken it, and the ending might have been different. The accident was caused by the careless pipe-holder, who, instead of keeping the tubing tight, allowed it to drop on the bottom and coil round the base of a coral growth.

At another time I got entangled below by my own carelessness, and then it was only my experience that saved me. This time there was a strong tide running, and I was perforce traveling over the ground at a half-run. I could not lessen the speed of the boat, because the bottom was so encumbered with marine growths that the drag, if lowered much, would catch and anchor her. Intent upon my search, I forgot for the moment my lines. Suddenly I was brought to a standstill. I saw that my life-line had hooked round a mass of sponge, and ran back hurriedly to clear it. Before I reached it, however, I was again checked by the tightening of the pipe, and, turning, I found that it too had fouled in a similar way. The tide was so swift that, although the boys were paying out on both lines with all speed, supposing that I was stopping to pick up shells, I was unable to get enough slack on either of them to move a foot.

Immediately I perceived my danger. In a minute or so the end of both pipe and life-line would be reached; the whole weight of the tide-driven boat would come upon them, and they would either part, or, as they were pulling in different directions, wrench the helmet from my shoulders. There was no time for thought; I must act, and that at once.

I saw that my only hope was to cut one or the other of the lines. But which? If I cut the life-line, my sure means of reaching the surface was gone, for tubing is not to be depended on to haul up a heavy diver. If, on the other hand, I cut the pipe, my supply of air would cease. I decided, however, to sacrifice the latter, and trust to there being enough air left in the dress to last me until I was pulled up.

Hastily snatching at the life-line, I managed to jerk out a signal for more air. As it was answered by a rally on the pump, I screwed up the escape-valve to keep all the air possible in the dress, and, slipping out my sheath-knife, I waited with a trembling hand for the right moment to cut. That wait was the most anxious moment of my life. My heart beat like a trip-hammer, sweat poured down my face in blinding streams, and I shook all over as with ague. To this day the thought of it agitates me and makes me breathe faster, for it is no light thing to cut off one's supply of air in eighty feet of water. Tighter grew the lines, and tighter, till they cracked with tension. I imagined I felt myself being pulled apart; yet I delayed. I wanted more air in the dress.

At last I braced myself, hacked the stretching pipe in two, scrambled round the sponge mass where the life-line was caught, and ran toward the boat, signaling and crying, "Pull up! Pull up!" The signal was bravely answered, and I began to ascend. Before I reached the top, however, I lost consciousness. The boys told me afterward that I was black in the face from suffocation when they finally landed me on deck.

The quality that a diver needs more than any other is presence of mind. Unless a man possesses this, he should never enter a diving-suit. A good illustration of the fact that all men are not born to be divers came into my experience while aboard the *Norma*.

Wishing for the companionship of a white man, I engaged for my tender one of the leftovers from the now abandoned gold-fields, a young Scotchman named Rob. He was a

year older than I, a six-footer, and an unusually fine specimen of a man. Rob, of course, had a sweetheart "at home," and his one aim in life was to make enough money to return and marry her. As divers' wages were high, he was very anxious to get some experience under water, and I promised to put him down the first slack day. When that day arrived, with a few parting injunctions from me as the face-glass was put on, down he went. I felt him land on the bottom, and signal that he was all right. He began to walk away from the boat at once, soon running out most of the lines. I was not alarmed, however, for we were at anchor, and it was slack water. On the contrary, in fact, I thought he was doing remarkably well. He stopped after a time, and I imagined him resting, as I had done the first time, and taking it all in. All at once a dark, bladder-like object, floating at some distance from the boat, caught my eye. For a moment I thought it was a turtle, but, as I examined it more closely, I recognized a familiar patch, and began to haul in on the life-line as fast as possible. Rob had come up stern first. As we drew him nearer we could hear him screaming his very loudest inside the swollen dress. We soon got him alongside, unscrewed the escape-valve, and hauled him on deck; but even then he continued to cry at intervals, "Let me up!"

When he came to his right senses I learned that he had become frightened lest the dress should burst, and had screwed the escape-valve the wrong way, thus keeping in the air instead of letting it out. Then, losing his presence of mind altogether, he had fallen down; the air had immediately accumulated in the bulkiest part of the dress, and floated him ungracefully to the surface. . . .

Dangers from sharks, octopi, and other fish are more imaginary than real; that is, so far as the dress-diver is concerned. Although native divers not infrequently fall victims to the tiger of the sea, I have never heard of a man in a dress being attacked. In spite of this knowledge, I cannot truthfully say that I ever saw a shark, even a little one, without being frightened. Often I have turned tail and run for dear life at the sight of a large fish which I fancied might be a shark; and I shall never forget the feeling that came over me when, for the first time, I found myself in close quarters with one of these monsters.

Before I saw any thing, I felt, instinctively, a strange presence. This was brought about,

doubtless, by the fact that the small fish, which are plentiful on good shelling-ground, had all disappeared. The absence of these flitting little companions, when one is accustomed to them, makes the bottom seem intensely still. A sense of impending danger took possession of me; I looked apprehensively out of my side-glasses, and stood terror-stricken. Within ten feet of me, half hidden by a mass of cobweb corallines, was the bulk of an immense shark. It appeared to be about twenty-five feet long, and though I knew its size was greatly exaggerated by the face-glass, the sight was none the less alarming. The creature evidently had not perceived me. Save for a slight trembling of its side-fins, it lay motionless.

My first thought was to give the signal to ascend. As fish, however, have human nature enough to want a thing as soon as they see it being taken away, I promptly rejected the idea, and, lest my bare hands should attract the man-eating propensity that sharks are supposed to have, I hid them under my chest-weight. A sweep of its tail, and the great fish and I were face to face. Not daring to move, I stood like an image, my heart beating wildly, and my eyes riveted on its cavernous mouth. I felt that the shark was inspecting me curiously, as though I were some new kind of fish. After a few moments I became aware that, by an almost imperceptible motion of its flexible tail, it was gradually approaching me. Nearer and nearer came the leviathan, the shovel-shaped nose pointing directly to my face-glass, the gleaming under part now plainly visible. Flesh and blood could stand it no longer. With a yell I threw up my arms. Instantly there was a swirl of water, a cloud of mud, and my enemy vanished. . . .

Fishing from the bottom is one of the favorite sports of the pearl-fishers. Leaving one end of the fishing-line in charge of one of the boys, the diver descends with a hook baited with a piece of red rag, and conceals himself among the growths. Instead of dropping his hook after the usual manner of fishermen, he floats it by means of a large cork a few feet above his head. If a shark or any other objectionable fish heave in sight, he hauls down his colors in double-quick time. If, on the contrary, it be a snapper, a rock-cod, or a jewfish, he screws his valve up a minute, so that the bubbles may not frighten the fish, and holds the line with both hands. As soon as the fish has the bait fairly in its

mouth, a sharp pull hooks it, and a signal to the boy above sends it struggling to the surface. A jewfish takes the bait with a dash, but goes up quietly. A rock-cod, on the other hand, calmly opens its enormous mouth and sucks in the bait, and often the float as well, with the utmost *sang-froid*. When hooked, it opens its naturally large eyes wider than ever, seems to swell itself up with indignation, and, as if it realized that something must be done, rushes wildly in all directions.

The best catch on the grounds, however, is the turtle. Most pearling localities abound in them, and no diver loses an opportunity to secure a supply of fresh meat. Turtle-catching under water is great fun, and none the worse for having a spice of danger in it. For, in his element, the turtle is an unwieldy fellow to handle; he has, moreover, a beak powerful enough to bite through a pearl-shell. Though the usual weight of turtles in these waters is about one hundred and fifty pounds, they sometimes run up to four hundred pounds.

I had quite an experience with my first turtle. I was told that catching one was a very simple matter: all I had to do was to approach the animal from behind, spring on its back, grasp the edges of the shell with both hands, lift it quickly to my chest, and give the signal to ascend. "Then," said my instructor, "you'll have the beggar's nose pointed up'ard, and as long as you hold him that way, he can only go up'ard. D'ye see? And what with his flippin' and the tender's haulin' you'll be on top pretty quick."

For some time I could not get near one. They invariably sighted me first, and rose, and flipped away like great birds. But my opportunity came at last. While working against the tide one morning, I sighted a big fellow feeding among some sea-grass ahead of me. Coming up behind him as quietly as my leaden-soled boots would allow, I found my quarry rather larger than I anticipated. From the quantity of barnacles and grass upon his back, moreover, it was evident that he was an "old bird," and would not prove very good eating. Notwithstanding these things, however, I determined not to be cheated out of my fun, and as soon as I was within reach, I jumped and landed on his back. In the excitement of the moment I suppose I must have fumbled. I was too slow, certainly, in getting my fingers under his shell; for, before I realized it, or had a chance to raise the creature, I felt my feet

dragging over the bottom, and awoke to the fact that my intended captive had captured me and was swimming away with me. In vain I tried to point the turtle's head upward. He would have none of it. I attempted to catch something with my toes, but was too late. He was already fairly under way, and traveling at his very best gait. As I feared to drop, and could not signal, there was nothing for me to do but hang on, and act as the tail to Mr. Turtle's kite. Before I had time to appreciate what a novel ride I was having, we came to the end of our tether—the limit of the life-line. With a sudden jerk we parted company. I fell headlong down, landing, by good fortune, on a soft bottom, and the turtle, I am inclined to believe, is going still.

In Westralian waters crawfish also are plentiful, though not easily caught; likewise handsome yellow-and-black sea-snakes with flat tails, stingarees or sting-rays, tridacnæ (the largest of all mollusks), dugong, and innumerable crabs. The only fish that can truthfully be called an enemy of the diver is known as the stone-fish. As divers are seldom, if ever, bitten by the stone-fish except when picking up a shell, it is probable that this spiteful little member of the finny tribe makes its habitation near or under the pearl-oyster. The only time I was bitten the pain was such that I dropped my bag of shells and hastened to the surface. Even in this short time my hand and arm had so swelled that it was with difficulty I could get the dress off, and for three days I suffered intensely. I learned afterward that in coming up I had done the worst possible thing; that had I stayed below for an hour or two after the bite, I should not have had any further discomfort, as the pressure would have caused the wound to bleed freely, and thus have expelled the poison.

With all its beauty, its life, and its fascination, the bottom of the sea, from my point of view, is the loneliest place on earth. I have been "bushed" in the Australian desert, have wandered alone in the bowels of a north-country coal-mine, have been adrift in mid-ocean, yet never have I felt such complete isolation, such uncanny solitude, as when working under a few fathoms of water. Removed from any actual communication with other human beings, in a vast, strange world in which every form is so different from earthly conditions that it seems unnatural, existing under an abnormally high

pressure, which in itself alters the aspect of things, the sense of loneliness is at times awful. Above water a timid man may keep up his spirits by a lively whistle; in a diving-dress, however, this is not possible. To be sure, a diver may hum or sing if he will; but it takes too much breath, and in the end he settles down to listening to the distant thump of the air-pump. I believe that most divers get into the habit of talking to themselves, and I am sure that all of them swear.

For one of the peculiar effects of diving is that it makes one bad-tempered. As the irritability passes away as soon as one is drawn up, it is only reasonable to suppose that it is caused by the unusual pressure of air inside the dress, though in what particular way it acts I cannot say. My experience, and that of other divers whom I have questioned, is that the merest trifle may make one furious. There is always something wrong. The lines are held too tight or too slack, or there is too much air in the dress, or too little, or the boat is drifting too fast, or shells are not plentiful enough, or the dress is leaking, or the face-glass is not clean, and so forth. I have occasionally become so angry at some imaginary trouble that I have given the signal to be pulled up with the express intention of "licking" every Malay in the boat. As I neared the surface, however, and the pressure decreased, my fighting spirit would gradually wane, and by the time the face-glass was unscrewed I would be so ridiculously good-natured as to forget entirely my errand.

Perhaps the most annoying thing that can happen to a diver is to find that he has been screwed up with a lively fly or cockroach. It is bad enough for his nose to itch and he be unable to scratch it, or for him to get something in his eye and not be allowed to take it out; but when an insect begins to crawl deliberately over his face, play hide-and-seek up his nostrils, and explore his ears, it is simply maddening. It is useless for him to butt the face-glass, make hideous faces, or indulge in profanity. The only remedy is to be pulled up.

Of the many scares I received while working below, there is one that I must not pass, because of its absurdity. It was one of the muddy days, and everything, in consequence, was blurred and exaggerated. In the yellow,

fog-like distance I saw the loom of an immense dark object moving slowly toward me. I stood and watched it, frightened, yet curious. As it came nearer I made out a central body with several great arms or feelers waving about it. My heart was in my mouth in a moment, for I felt sure it was an octopus. I was just about to stir up the mud at my feet in order that I might not be seen, when I discovered that my fright was caused by nothing more alarming than a fellow-diver, whose arms, legs, and lines I had imagined feelers.

A shadowy giant about twelve feet high, with huge hands, and a head like a small barrel, approached me. He walked slowly, his heavy boots raising the mud behind him like a cloud of dust, and his great central eye gleaming darkly. Although I knew him to be a man, it was with difficulty I refrained from taking to my heels. At sight of me, he, too, was startled. He quickly recovered, however, and we shook hands. I looked into his face-glass and recognized the smiling features of Japanese Charley. Then we nodded, grinned, showed each other the state of our bags, and parted. This was the only time I ever met a man under water.

After the novelty had worn off, I settled down to the business of pearl-diving in earnest. I took pride in being the first man down in the morning and the last one up at night. I worked in all weathers, lived economically, and gave my whole attention to the accumulation of pearls and pearl-shell. I no longer saw the beauties of the bottom, or wasted my time examining strange growths and hunting for cowries, but crowded into each day as much work as possible. As I became more experienced, I found more shells. My daily average ran up to one hundred and fifty pairs, and one day I sent up three hundred and ten. Six weeks after I began to dive I shipped my first lot of shells to the London market. When the bank through which the shipment was made informed me that I could draw upon them to the extent of one hundred pounds per ton, I felt that the fortune which I had set out to make in Australia was at last in sight. From the proceeds of shells alone I calculated that in three years I should be independent. And I might find a "Southern Cross"¹ any day. Who could tell?

¹ The most famous pearl found in Westralian waters, valued at fifty thousand dollars.



Books and Authors

A Dictionary of the Bible¹

No doubt since Dr. William Smith's Bible Dictionary was published Biblical criticism has made such advances, and the point of view of the more eminent Biblical scholars has so changed, as to make it necessary not merely to supplement but before long to supersede that admirable work. In geography and archaeology the changes are considerable but not of the first importance; but in literature they are revolutionary. The clergyman feels unsafe in consulting that once standard authority and needs some more modern exponent of Biblical scholarship, and, if he be at all familiar with modern methods, feels the need. It is this fact which has called forth the present work. The names of the contributors to it afford a guarantee of its general scholarship. It is modern in its point of view and in the results which it communicates to the student. It is probably the best Dictionary of the Bible for the professional scholar. It assumes the documentary origin of the Pentateuch, and on this basis, and on that modern view which regards the whole Old Testament as a body of literature rather than as a book, treats its various portions. At the same time it is not partisan, radical, nor revolutionary. Its writers include men of conservative position and reputation, representative scholars from Oxford, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Berlin, abroad; and Cambridge (Mass.), Chicago, Yale, and Princeton in this country. It may safely be regarded as authoritative in its domain.

Yet it is subject to two criticisms for faults which somewhat impair its value for even the professional student, and make it unavailable to the lay reader, unless he has considerable technical knowledge. In style it lacks perspicacity. It is too scholastic, and it generally fails to separate its scholastic detail from its general conclusions. It is in this respect distinctly inferior to the Encyclopædia Britannica, which is a recognized authority on most of the topics of which it treats, and

which treats most of them with great thoroughness of detail, but which, by a simple typographical expedient, distinguishes those general conclusions which are all the ordinary reader desires, from those processes or those more minute matters which concern only the technical scholar. That clearness of statement which distinguishes the writings of Robertson Smith, and, though in a less degree, those of Dr. Driver, is conspicuous by its absence. The many editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica have proved that a book need not be dry to be scholarly. The writers of this Dictionary seem to us not to have thoroughly learned this lesson. There is another difficulty still more serious. Before the results of scholarship can be formulated in a cyclopædia, they must be reached by a consensus of scholars. As yet there is no adequate consensus of scholars upon questions of Biblical literature. The treatment of the Bible as literature, so far as the English-speaking peoples are concerned, dates from the middle of this century, or a little later. Robertson Smith's "Prophecies of Israel" was first published, we believe, in 1882, and subjected him to a trial for heresy. Twenty-five years is not time enough for a new method to reach final results; and such a Dictionary as this must do what this Dictionary seems to us to do—present an uncertain and confused portraiture of modern scholarship, because modern scholarship is itself still confused and uncertain. The minister who has no Bible Dictionary can probably find none which will be, on the whole, better than or as good as this; but he who already has the American edition of William Smith's Dictionary, and no larger library fund out of which to buy new books than most ministers possess, will probably find it as well for present needs to supplement that dictionary with special treatises on Biblical literature, such as Driver's "Introduction to the Old Testament," Ladd's "Doctrine of Holy Scripture," McGiffert's "Apostolic Church," and the articles on Biblical subjects in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Mr. Conan Doyle is the hero of a story told by the London "Academy." A little Irish town possesses a convent ruled by a Mother Superior whose eyes have seen their best

¹ *A Dictionary of the Bible, dealing with its Language, Literature, and Contents, including the Biblical Theology.* Edited by James Hastings, M.A., D.D., with the assistance of John A. Selbie, and, chiefly in the revision of the proof, of A. R. Davidson, D.D., LL.D., S. R. Driver, D.D., Litt.D., and H. B. Swete, D.D., Litt.D. In Four Volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$6.

days. Going lately into the local bookseller's shop, she picked up a volume which she thought was written by Canon Doyie, a dignitary of renown in those parts. She bought it, and had it read aloud for edification at the midday meal of the community. The edification in the first chapter seemed far to seek. Never had love-making been so freely alluded to within those secluded walls. The novices were thrilled. "Well, well," said the Mother Superior, "the dear Canon is preparing us for a miracle of grace. The frivolous flirt, by the mercy of Heaven, no doubt ends by taking the veil." Then came the awakening. Some one eagerly peering into the volume perceived that the title-page bore the word Conan instead of Canon. The discovery reached the ears of the Mother Superior. "Very well," she said, "the bookseller where we bought the book is a pious man, and, now that we have paid for it, we should be wasteful not to read it to the end."

Books of the Week

[The books mentioned under this head were received by The Outlook during the week ending December 30. Prices will be found under the heads of Books Received in the preceding issue of The Outlook. This weekly report of current literature will be supplemented by fuller reviews of the more important works.]

Newman Hall: An Autobiography. Americans owe grateful remembrance to Dr. Hall, than whom no Englishman exerted himself more actively in our behalf during our Civil War. This was fully acknowledged in 1867, when he visited this country with the purpose of allaying the irritation then felt toward British sympathizers with the secessionists, and was received with distinguished honor both at Washington and elsewhere. Subsequently Dr. Hall visited us twice, partly for an evangelizing tour and partly to obtain funds for a memorial in London of President Lincoln and his emancipation of the slaves, to be a pledge of international brotherhood. This plan was accomplished in the erection of Christ Church, with its noble "Lincoln tower," two hundred and twenty feet in height, a conspicuous object near the Thames on the Westminster Bridge Road. This is the present edifice of the church of which in Surrey Chapel the Rev. Rowland Hill was pastor for fifty years. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, whose frequent visits to this country have brought him high regard as a representative of the Keswick teaching, took its pastorate when Dr. Hall retired in 1892, after thirty-eight years of service. At the age now of

nearly eighty-three Dr. Hall has written the story of his life, apparently not so much for the general public as for the many friends he numbers on both sides the sea: in any other view it might not be easy to acquit him of occasional garrulity, with a spice of vanity. In this country Dr. Hall probably has no warmer friend than Dr. Cuyler, a kindred spirit, to whom he devotes some pages. There are many distinguished people whom we meet in Dr. Hall's story, with much of personal and historical reminiscence and anecdote, so that it is very far from being a dull book, though open to the criticism of prolixity. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Dr. Hall still labors on as a preacher at large. Theologically, he is classed with those evangelists who regard the atonement as the central fact of Christianity; but in some points, notably in the doctrine of the future state, he inclines to liberal views. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.)

Mr. Arthur Rogers's *Men and Movements in the English Church* is in its way a model of disinterested and intelligent presentation. It is a book to be read at this particular time with special interest, because it throws a flood of light on the temper and spirit of the English Church—a church which is often misunderstood by those who are outside its pale. In this volume Mr. Rogers draws the portraits of Newman, Pusey, Robertson, Arnold, Richardson, Dean Stanley, Wilberforce, Kingsley, Maurice, and Archbishop Tait, with introductory and concluding chapters dealing with his subject in a comprehensive fashion. Mr. Rogers gives in outline a history of the religious and intellectual movements in the English Church during the last seventy years, and presents this history in such a way as to make the modern life of that Church intelligible. His mind, by its openness, its breadth of sympathy, and its hospitality to ideas, was pre-eminently fitted to deal with men so far apart as Pusey and Arnold. It is refreshing to come upon a book so free from the polemic spirit, so full of insight into the things which make for unity beneath the things which are polemical. Moreover, this volume has the quality of being extremely interesting. It is impossible to read it without being drawn to the men of so many diverse types who appear in its pages; and it is impossible to read it without having one's faith in the higher aspirations of life confirmed, and one's confidence renewed in the integrity and sincerity of men, even in

their moments of widest difference. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

Speculative idealism is for philosophers, but practical idealism is for the people. To this type belongs *Christianity and the Social State*, by George C. Lorimer, Minister at Tremont Temple, Boston. The philosophy of the practical idealist is essentially a religion, and herein is its hope of attracting the world. It demands that human conduct should be the expression of divine principles. This was the idealism of Jesus, and this is the ruling idea of Dr. Lorimer's book, as an application of the ethics of Jesus to the criticism of our social institutions for their Christianization. Dr. Lorimer is right in saying that "the prime mistake of Christianity has been in attempting to shape itself exclusively in ecclesiastical organisms, instead of unfolding its meaning and exercising its functions in the social life of the world." In view of the present need of an ethical revival in all our churches, his book, the product of many years of study upon social problems, and richly stored with material drawn from personal observation and from the leading thinkers of every school, is to be heartily commended both to pulpit and pew. It is a sign of the times that a religious publishing society, supposed to be devoted to the dissemination of denominational books, copyrights a treatise like this on Christian Sociology. (H. J. Rowland, Philadelphia.)

A new thing is *The History of the English Bible Studied by the Library Method*, prepared by Mr. S. G. Ayres and Dr. C. F. Sitterly, respectively librarian and professor in Drew Theological Seminary. It is interleaved for entries by the student who looks up the bibliographical references which comprise the substance of the volume. These extend to minute details, such as the question whether St. Paul was ever in Britain, the ancient liturgies of Scotland, John Eliot's Indian Bible, Noah Webster's Bible, Plans of Bible Study, etc. As it is indexed, it will be a very convenient reference-book for the general reader as well as for the special student. Its thoroughgoing plan involves a review of the history of Christianity in the British Islands. Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, has furnished it with a warmly commendatory Introduction. (W. B. Ketcham, New York.)

The children of the present day are sure to enjoy nature more than their fathers and mothers did, for it is made to them a written

page whose language and signs they may understand. The birds must be to them more or less intimate, even to the city child. A Reader for the intermediate grade has just been published by Ginn & Co., entitled *Bird World*. The author, J. H. Stickney, knows his subject so well as to be able to write intelligently for his most difficult audience. The lessons are short, each on one bird, whose portrait attracts the eye. These bird-pictures have been gathered from many sources. Ernest Seton Thompson has provided many of the black-and-white illustrations, and all of the colored illustrations. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has kindly loaned some drawings for the book. Mr. Stickney has been assisted by Ralph Hoffman, who is identified with the Audubon Society. The appendix is a novel addition to a school-book designed for the work of the intermediate grade; it makes the book the more valuable.

Dr. S. S. Neff, of the Neff College of Oratory, Philadelphia, has conveyed a great deal of the spirit of true oratory in a thin volume of *Talks on Education and Oratory*, based on lectures and on articles which have appeared in the magazines. His statement of the fundamental principles of expression implies a deep and adequate conception of oratory, not as an artifice, nor as a result of a set of rules or a method of practice, but as the expression of personality in natural, effective, and therefore artistic form. The volume is concrete in its statement and illustration, although the style is somewhat too generalized to find ready access to a good many people who ought to be benefited by such a book. Such a view of oratory, however, is greatly needed; and among young men especially cannot be too persuasively presented or too thoroughly comprehended. (Neff College of Oratory, Philadelphia.)

Mr. R. H. Russell (New York) has put his imprint on a handsome, large, thin folio containing a series of original decorations by G. W. and Louis Rhead of Tennyson's *Vivian, Enid, Elaine, and Guinevere*. The text is printed in double rows with decorated borders, and with a number of full-page and half-page illustrations, elaborate in the decorative element, and characterized by considerable strength of drawing. It is perhaps impossible to combine with so much decoration the purely spiritual element which underlies Tennyson's treatment of these old legends. These illustrators have emphasized the semi-

barbaric vigor and the picturesque quality of the stories. The dedication and the initial pages of each poem are printed in colors. The whole book is very effective.

The Rights and Duties of American Citizenship, by Professor W. W. Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins, prefaces its description of civil government in the United States by several chapters on the characteristics, means, and ends of organized society. Where debated questions are introduced, the author attempts to set forth the arguments on both sides. In the main the book is carefully written, though we notice on page 262 the statement that the area of New England townships rarely exceeds five square miles. Twenty-five square miles would be nearer the mark. In the traditional way, the book devotes far greater attention to the National Government than to the State and local governments. (The American Book Company, New York.)

The title *Diet in Illness and Convalescence* minimizes the real worth of the book bearing that title. (Harper & Brothers, New York.) The scope of the book is much broader than its title indicates. The author, Alice Worthington Winthrop, has laid under contribution every field of knowledge which pertains to her subject. Facts concerning the whole subject of foods in relation to health are found in these pages, especially the feeding of infants. Directions for the care of patients suffering from chronic diseases and the statement of reasons why certain kinds of foods only should be eaten make this book of special value. Receipts for refreshing drinks, and directions for the care of milk, as well as special receipts for the sick-room, are given.

The adult reader of *The Heroes of the Middle West* will agree with the author, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, that it is no light task to vivify these heroes for the young reader accustomed only to the modern aspect of things; but he will also say that, realizing her difficulties, the author has surmounted them and prepared a book that will hold the attention and stimulate the imagination until those far-away events and people live in the minds of the young readers. (Ginn & Co., Boston.)

A very attractively made volume, convenient in size and acceptable to the eye, is *The More Excellent Way; Words of the Wise on the Life of Love: A Sequence of Meditations*, compiled by the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton

Gell. The selections cover a wide range of literatures and authors, and have been made for the purpose of enriching life at a time when too much life runs into mere activity. (Henry Frowde, London.)

First Lessons in Civics, by S. E. Forman, Ph.D., is a well-planned little text-book written in a clear and animated style. The author has in view a distinct purpose, which is to stir the thought and conscience of pupils regarding the duties of citizenship. This purpose gives to the book a vital quality too rare among so-called "books of instruction." (American Book Company, New York.)

The Hiawatha Primer is an introduction to this popular poem, prepared by Florence Holbrook, Principal of the Forestville School of Chicago. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.) The work of preparing the poem for primary-school work has been carefully and well done, and the result must be to give the poem a lodgment in the minds of the young readers for whom the primer is made.

There are few books more stimulating to life than a vital biography of a vital man. Such a book is George Adam Smith's *Life of Henry Drummond*. (Doubleday & McClure Company, New York.) It is enough here to announce its publication. We reserve it for fuller treatment at an early date.

Books Received

For the week ending January 6

- WILLIAM DOXEY, SAN FRANCISCO
 Frear, Mary Dillingham. *The Cocoa Palm and Other Songs for Children*.
 A. J. HOLMAN & CO., PHILADELPHIA
 The Holman S. S. Teachers' Bible. Linear Parallel Edition.
 LAMSON, WOLFFE & CO., BOSTON
 McKenzie, Alexander. *The Divine Force in the Life of the World*.
 Young, William. *Wishmaker's Town*. \$1.
 J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., PHILADELPHIA
 Morris, Charles. *Historical Tales*. Spanish. \$1.25.
 THE MACMILLAN CO., NEW YORK
 Who's Who, 1899. *An Annual Biographical Dictionary*.
 Edited by Douglas Sladen. \$1.75.
 Bennett, Charles Edwin. *Critique of Some Recent Subjunctive Theories*. (Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.) No. IX. 50 cts.
 Carpenter, Edward. *Angels' Wings*. \$2.
 Carlyle, Thomas. *Sartor Resartus*. \$2.
 Della Rocca, General Count Enrico. *The Autobiography of a Veteran, 1807-1893*. \$2.50.
 Dill, Samuel. *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire*.
 PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND
 SABBATH-SCHOOL WORK, PHILADELPHIA
 Ellis, William T. *The Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Manual for 1899*.
 The Presbyterian Handbook for 1899.
 The Best Hymns. Edited by Louis F. Benson, D.D.
 CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK
 Scribner's Magazine for 1898—Vols. 23 and 24.
 SILVER, BURDETT & CO., BOSTON
 The Praise Hymnary. Compiled and Arranged by Thomas J. Morgan, D.D., and Others.
 C. N. SPEAKMAN, COATESVILLE, PA.
 Stirling, Emma M. *Our Children in Old Scotland and Nova Scotia*.
 UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE, DAYTON, O.
 Shivel, Paul. *Ashes of Roses*.

The Religious World

Plymouth Church

The Advisory Committee has unanimously recommended as the successor to the Rev. Lyman Abbott in the pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell D. Hillis, D.D., who is now the pastor of the Presbyterian church worshipping in the Central Music Hall, Chicago, where he succeeded Professor Swing. Dr. Hillis is in the forty-first year of his age, has maintained a large congregation in the Hall during the past four years, and is one of the most attractive and successful lyceum lecturers in the West. It is said that he desires a church which will give him more pastoral relations and one engaged actively in Christian work. The present organization was formed for the purpose of just such work as it is carrying on in the Music Hall, and is without the usual elements of church life and activity. The recommendation of the Committee cannot, under the rules of Plymouth Church, be considered and acted upon until January 16. Meanwhile Dr. Hillis will visit Brooklyn and acquaint himself more fully with Plymouth Church and its various works. For such acquaintance it is certain that he cannot depend on the newspapers. So careful and well-informed a journal as the "Congregationalist," the semi-official organ of the denomination, so far as it can have an organ, is reported as saying that "the revenues [of Plymouth Church] have practically been stationary for four years, varying from \$11,000 to \$12,000 a year. This is a big drop from the minimum during Beecher's time, which was over \$27,000." The "Congregationalist" has taken the amount expended in local missionary work by the church, in support of its branches, Sunday-schools, kindergartens, etc., as the entire revenues of the church. In fact, during the decade of Dr. Abbott's pastorate the revenues and expenditures of the church were, in exact figures, \$387,759.26, or over \$38,000 a year. They were \$416,450 during the last decade of Mr. Beecher, or a little over \$41,000 a year. The salary paid to Mr. Beecher exceeded that paid to Dr. Abbott by much more than \$3,000 a year, so that the amount expended in missionary work during the last decade has considerably exceeded that expended in the preceding decade. And at the present time, of its 1,835

members on the roll, several hundred of whom do not live in Brooklyn, and many more of whom live at a great distance from the church, 562 are actually employed in some one of the various departments of work in the church. If Dr. Hillis wants a working church, he will find it in Plymouth.

The Bishop of Brazil

The Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, D.D., who for seven years has been in charge of the mission work in Brazil which is being conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church, was ordained as the first Episcopal Bishop of Brazil, on Friday, January 6, in St. Bartholomew's Church in New York. Eleven Bishops and a large number of prominent ministers and laymen were in attendance. The sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Texas, a brother of the new Bishop. Another brother, the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, of Brooklyn, was one of the attending presbyters. In addition to the usual declarations, the Bishop made a special declaration which was called for in view of the fact that as yet there is no national Episcopal Church in Brazil. Until two more Bishops are consecrated for that country, he promised to be amenable to the Episcopal Church of the United States. That obligation will terminate when, in all, there are three Bishops in Brazil consecrated by the American Church, for then a national Church will be constituted.

Death of Dr. Moses Hoge

The greatest preacher of the South, and one of the greatest of the country, at the advanced age of eighty years, has just laid down his work in Richmond, Virginia. He had been pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city for more than fifty years. He was not only the first preacher but a chief citizen of the city and the State. In appearance he was tall and somewhat angular, but when inspired by his subject he spoke with thrilling power and lofty and well-sustained eloquence. Nearly three years ago he celebrated the semi-centennial of his pastorate. He was a chaplain in the Confederate army. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in 1874. He earnestly favored closer

relations between the Presbyterian Churches of the North and South. No man in all the South was more influential or more widely and deservedly honored.

Organized Charity

We have received from a correspondent, who was for several years actively engaged in the administration of the industrial work of the City Mission and Tract Society of Brooklyn, a letter criticising the following statement in a recent paragraph in *The Outlook* respecting the work of that Society: "Of course if one-quarter of those who apply for relief should go to the Society, it would be impossible to provide for them all; but it has been possible to provide for those who do come, and charitable citizens may neglect the others with a good conscience." He says:

From the commencement of this work in 1892 until to-day there has hardly been a month that from one to three hundred homeless men, willing and anxious to work nine or ten hours a day for their food and shelter, have not been turned back into the streets to continue their hopeless search for employment. The Society under whose auspices this industrial work is conducted is one of the oldest in the State, and has on its Board of Managers many of the most prominent and conservative citizens of Brooklyn. Through its monthly publication the different features of its work are set forth, and constant appeals are made to the churches and the public in general for money to support and enlarge the work of the Society. Instead of receiving this assistance it has actually been necessary in recent years to decrease the already meager salaries of their faithful and self-sacrificing missionaries, some of whom have worked in their special fields for over a quarter of a century. Instead of \$19,000 a year income, this Society should have at its disposal several times that amount to properly continue and enlarge its work. I cannot but believe that one of the chief causes for the lack of support of this Society and kindred organizations is the publication of such statements as that called in question here, which keep the citizens in ignorance of the suffering in our community.

The paragraph to which our correspondent refers, written after consultation with several officers of the Society, was intended as an argument for the support of such organized work in preference to promiscuous giving to unknown applicants. The Brooklyn society was taken as a model because it has always done so much with the limited means at its disposal. We agree with its correspondent that its industrial work should be enlarged, and that it would have abundant opportunity to use, profitably and without promoting pau-

perism, at least double the annual funds now put at its disposal.

A Day of Prayer for Students

The General Committee of the World's Student Christian Federation has issued a call for a universal Day of Prayer for Students. The call is signed by Karl Fries, Chairman, and John R. Mott, General Secretary. It rehearses the work which has been done by the Student Volunteer Movement, shows the influence which the student classes have in the realm of thought and action, and puts special emphasis upon the need of united prayer for students. The day designated is February 12, 1899. The committee represents branches of the Federation in all parts of the world, "including twelve hundred students and schools, with a membership of over five thousand five hundred students and professors." Among the suggestions of the committee are the following: One or more meetings of students should be held for united prayer in behalf of the students of the world. Pastors are asked to preach on the subject. Pamphlets will be furnished for those who wish information. The facts of the World's Christian Federation should be made prominent. With the above call, all Christian people must have sympathy. It is, however, unfortunate that two days so near together should be chosen for the same subject. The Day of Prayer for Colleges comes on the 26th of January. It is to be regretted that conflict between these two dates had not been anticipated so as to secure harmony of action this year. We are fully of the opinion that Sunday is the better day, and we hope that our friends of the Student Volunteers will, before another year passes, take such steps as will lead to harmony of observance.

Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions

Already plans are being perfected for the great Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions to be held in New York, April 21 to May 1, 1900. This will be one of the largest and most representative assemblies of Christians ever gathered. It is expected that at least three thousand delegates will be in attendance, and that nearly all the missionary societies in the world will send delegates. In addition, many who are interested in the mission work, as well as missionaries, will attend in large numbers. The subject will not be missions in general, but the foreign

service in particular. Of course only Protestant Christianity will be represented, for the Roman Church would never think of co-operating in such a conference. The meetings will attempt no legislation; no creed will be formulated, and no party lines will be drawn. When the marvelous growth of the missionary enterprise and the relation of missions to the progress of the Church are considered, it is easy to see that those are not far afield who speak of this Conference as "the great event of the year 1900." Something has been done in the preparation of the programme, but as yet none of the details have been made public. All religious gatherings for that year should make such arrangements for their meetings as will prevent conflict with this Conference.

Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Services

The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon service has for some time been a successful feature of the work of the Nonconformist Churches in England and Wales. We have awaited with considerable interest its adoption in this country; and now report comes to us of a successful experiment along these lines in the United Church (Dr. Munger's) of New Haven. The Sunday-school connected with the church, through its missionary activity, reaches a great many families who have no church connection except as they are represented by the children in the Sunday-school. For various reasons, it is almost impossible to get these families to attend the formal morning services of the church, so the question was raised, in the minds of some of the church workers, of the possibility of a pleasant, informal service which these people might attend and enjoy. It was decided to start a service for women to be held in the chapel of the church on Sunday afternoons, and the service was patterned, to some degree, after the Pleasant Sunday Afternoons of the British Churches. But first a committee of women took it upon themselves to visit the mothers of the Sunday-school children and extend a personal invitation to these services. In this way a thorough canvas was made and a deep interest aroused. Then women were appointed to lead the meetings, which are of a very informal and social nature; and now the services have become a decided success and permanent feature of the church work. The topics have been very helpful and interesting, the chief idea having been the religious significance of the home. Simple, helpful

talks on the nurture and training of children, on making the home attractive, on living by the law of love, of control of temper, etc., have met with great response, and the attendance at the meetings grows from week to week. The average attendance is now between sixty and seventy, we are told. Is there not room in many of our churches for some such service as this? In England it has been eminently successful in reaching men; the United Church has proved its ability to reach the non-church-going women. We shall watch with interest the effect of this service on the Sunday morning service of the church. Perhaps this social afternoon service will serve as a door to the morning service of the church.

Church Finances

The remarks of Bishop Potter, at the last Convention of the Diocese of New York, relative to the care of intrusted funds and property, have borne fruit in the recommendations of a committee appointed at the time, comprised of George Macculloch Miller, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Watts Shearman, George Coppel, and the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington. This committee has recommended that, in order to secure greater safety in the care of all money and property given to God for the work of his Church in the diocese, the corporations or societies thereof should contract with a trust company of assured and responsible standing for the following service: "(1) The custody and safekeeping of the money and securities representing capital. (2) The investment of capital under the advice and direction of a committee of the corporation or society to which such capital belongs. (3) The collection and disbursement of income under regulations to be agreed upon between such trust company and the society or corporation to which such income belongs; and (4), when possible, to act as treasurer for the corporation or society contracting with it. The committee recommended also that the custom should be adopted of requiring two formally authorized signatures to checks and drafts, and that securities should always stand in the corporate name of the corporation or society to which they belonged." This recommendation, which was at once adopted by the Convention, ought to bring about the results desired by Bishop Potter, and will serve as a good precedent for other denominations to follow.

Correspondence

Americans in the Philippines

To the Editors of The Outlook :

I have been and am a constant reader of The Outlook, and am much interested in your several editorials on matters concerning our newly acquired possessions, and especially on the Philippines, while at the same time I blush at the arguments advanced by some of your contributors in the same direction. I spent some five consecutive years in the Indian Archipelago, in Java and Sumatra, while in the service of the Dutch Government, and in the light of my experience and of personal observations I cannot for the life of me understand how it is possible for a sensible, go-ahead American to suggest that the climate in the Philippines is unfit for an American to live in and exercise his brain, intellect, and physical powers, or that we have not within ourselves the qualities needed to rule over or guide a race or races such as inhabit these islands. I have had much to do with the Malaya races, and, feeling quite at home in the Malayan language, I think that I am justified in claiming a more than superficial knowledge of their habits, character, etc.; and I say without qualification that if they are kindly and yet firmly treated they are really lovable people. As to the climate, it need have no terrors for a white man possessing self-control. Excesses of any kind will probably tell sooner in that climate than here; but if one will take care of one's self, by which I mean to leave drink, excessive smoking, and other over-indulgence alone, there is no danger. A level-headed American can do as well in the Philippines as a ditto Hollander can in Java, or a ditto Englishman can in British India.

J. J. DE KINDER.

Philadelphia.

Teach Them English

To the Editors of The Outlook :

As a large number of missionaries will undoubtedly soon be sent to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, it may not be out of place to suggest that one of the greatest difficulties with which they will have to contend will be the "foreign language" of our new citizens and wards. Our officials, business men, and travelers will also meet the same obstacle, which will lead to countless

misunderstandings and cause a great deal of friction. Will it not, therefore, be wise for our missionaries to make it an important part of their work to persuade as many as possible of the people to learn and adopt the English language? Spanish is now the official language in all these islands, but hereafter English ought to be; and while the wrongs they have suffered from Spain are still fresh in their minds, the people will naturally be more generally willing to make the change than they may be if the proposition be too long delayed. It seems to me that the adoption of such a policy will help to minify or to solve all the problems connected with the acquisition of these new regions, and will greatly benefit their people in many ways; to which may be added that every extension of the English language pushes forward the car of progress and strengthens the bonds of peace.

ALBERT GRIFFIN.

From Turkey

To the Editors of The Outlook :

This station has recently received very welcome reinforcements. In July the Rev. C. D. Ussher, M.D., came to us for both medical and evangelistic work. During the present month Mrs. Browne and Mrs. Gates have returned to reconstitute their homes, and with them have come Misses Ellsworth and Huntington for college and general work, and a Miss Hall has also come from Liverpool, at her own charges, to help in the care of orphans. These ladies waited in Constantinople nearly three weeks for permission to travel in the interior, and as this was not forthcoming, our Minister, Mr. Straus, authorized the party to come without permission, while he at the same time informed the Porte that if there was any detention on account of the lack of the ordinary permit, or any other damage on that account, the Turkish Government would be called to account for it. Mr. Straus proved a very capable Minister at the Sublime Porte ten years ago, and he is likely to confirm his previous record. This will depend, in part, upon the support which he has from Washington, especially in his demand for the payment of the long-delayed indemnity.

There is sure to be great suffering the coming winter among the poor. For the

past three winters we have been able to dispense relief, so that actual starvation has been very rare. Now, however, there are no relief funds in hand, while there is still a large class of widows and orphans and other helpless people left without any means of support, and while the price of grain is nearly twice as great as before. It seems pretty certain that the ranks of this class will be pretty well thinned this winter by actual starvation.

The distress of the poor farmers is augmented by a cattle disease which is sweeping off nearly all the cattle in the villages. At the time of the events of three years ago almost all the cattle were carried away by the Koords. Through the Red Cross and other relief agencies a few cattle were furnished to the farmers, and they have gradually added to the number until they had a fair supply, but now they are almost as badly off as they were three years ago. Can you wonder that the farmers and the poor people generally are much disheartened?

The evangelistic work is prosperous, the greatest drawback being the lack of preachers and teachers, on account of the departure of so many to America.

H. N. BARNUM.

Harpoot, Turkey.

Do These Prove that Commercialism is in the Saddle?

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In replying to Dr. van Dyke's letter in your issue of December 17, you say:

(1) We have yet to read any editorial, speech, or platform which proposes to abandon the American ideal of growth for the European ideal of colonial conquest.

(2) We have yet to see any sign anywhere in American life of a desire to take a share in the possible division of the territories of the Eastern peoples or the extension of the American frontier by the sword.

(1) The Burlington (Ia.) "Hawk-Eye" says:

The traditional policy, if not a myth or a humbug, is at least an archaism, with no place in the dawn of the twentieth century. It is obsolescent as the flail, the hand-loom, and the stage-coach.

The Chicago "Inter-Ocean" says:

There are now eight colonial nations, all of them European. They are, in the order of their colonial importance, Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Denmark. Under the terms of peace a ninth nation should be added to the list. In colonial area and population the United States would still be comparatively small, but the commercial importance of

the Philippines is such that possession of them would make this country second only to Great Britain from the colonial point of view.

(2) Charles Denby, late United States Minister to China, writes in the December "Forum":

We annexed the Hawaiian Islands because the time had come when we were compelled to assert our proper, natural, and legitimate influence in the affairs of the world. These islands are a stepping-stone to the Far East. If there were no Asiatic Continent 3,500 miles away, and no Australia lying to the south, we should never have thought of annexing the Hawaiian Islands. We must annex the Philippines for the same reason. They furnish us with a foothold by means of which we can assert our proper influence in Eastern affairs; and their possession will benefit our trade and commerce.

I have been told that this is a sordid view to take; that a government should engage itself in the effort to elevate man; that not commerce, but man, is king. With all proper respect for humanitarians, I must insist that the main object of government is to increase the material well-being of its people. Unless it does this, it is worse than useless. . . . Any administration which will materially increase commerce will receive solid popular approval. . . . I reassert that it is our duty to intervene in all matters occurring abroad in which it is to our interest to intervene. I mean our material interest—the interest of our railroads, our merchants, our manufacturers, our ships, our trade, and our commerce.

The Boston "Herald," until recently one of the most conservative New England papers, says, December 15, 1898:

The Philippine Islands is our stepping-stone to China. We must join with England in endeavoring to maintain the open-door theory, and, if necessary, defend this theory by allied forcible action. As an Eastern Asiatic power as well as a Western, we acquire rights which are fully equal to those of any other great powers. If, for reasons now unforeseen, it becomes necessary to abandon the "open door" policy for the purpose of special territorial possessions—though this is a conclusion which has to be looked upon only as a last resort—we must not flinch from the responsibilities thrown upon us, but, if need be for the purpose of holding and expanding our trade, and for the further and allied purpose of developing the industries and civilizing a great section of the human race, we must demand our share; if any future division is made of the Chinese Empire.

This is what the anti-expansionist calls imperialism. This spirit, which The Outlook says it will fight, the anti-expansionist believes to be at the bottom of the movement for expansion. Here is an express disclaimer of humanitarianism, the true ground of our responsibility regarding the Philippines, and a frank avowal that the main object of seizing the islands is purely mercenary.

The editorial above quoted from the Chi-

cago "Inter-Ocean" continues to the same effect:

American enterprise and genius for improving great opportunities fit us as a Nation for entering the foreign field. With our immense home area and population we need only the advantages abroad which the Philippines would give us to become the greatest commercial power on earth, Great Britain not excepted. . . . Supplementing our Pacific coast and our possession of Hawaii, that group of islands would be the key to the wealth of the Orient.

These expressions are from sources sufficiently representative to show how widespread is this opinion. Westerners say that the same view is well-nigh universal in that section of the country which is most largely in favor of expansion, and where the President appears to have experienced his sudden change of heart on this question. The spirit of commercialism requires that the United States assume sovereignty over the Philippines; humanitarianism does not. In the proposed treaty Spain cedes the Philippines to the United States, but merely renounces her rights over Cuba.

These facts the anti-expansionist believes furnish some evidence that commercialism is in the saddle.

FRED. L. NORTON.

Westfield, Mass.

[Another correspondent sends us two extracts, one from the "Sun" and one from the Boston "Herald." That from the New York "Sun" has decidedly both the military and the commercial ring in it.—THE EDITORS.]

Notes and Queries

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space. Communications should always bear the writer's name and address.

1. Please give me the history of the Urim and Thummim mentioned three or four times in the Bible. 2. Do you think the Jews had much idea of immortality and heaven previous to the Captivity? 3. Did Christ, according to Biblical account, make any positive prophecy of another coming? If so, what is the reference?

HONEST INQUIRER.

1. The Urim and Thummim (literally signifying "lights" and "perfections") were objects worn in the breastplate of the high priest along with the twelve gems engraved with the names of the tribes. There is no history of them after the time of David, but they belong to the earlier period of the Mosaic religion. They were used in con-

sulting the divine will as to the future, but in what manner can be only conjectured. 2. No. 3. Yes: see Matthew xvi., 28; John xiv., 18-23; John xiv., 3—the first referring to the initial stage of his coming to be the sovereign spiritual power in the world; the second to his coming to the faithful disciple in a consciously realized spiritual communion; the third probably to his personal reunion at their death with the friends then addressed.

1. Is there such a mountain on the island of New Guinea as Mount Hercules, 32,000 feet high? It was so given by a cyclopædia a year or two ago. 2. What is the opinion with regard to the Jews and their return to Jerusalem, and are they to accept Christ then as their king? What is the Bible teaching for the above? 3. Can you suggest any magazine articles or books bearing on the above?

J. G. M.

1. No. There is a Hercules Bay in New Guinea, near which is Mount Albert Edward, 12,500 feet high. No mountain in the world is 32,000 feet high. 2. Those who hold, as we do, that the world will ultimately acknowledge Christ as its spiritual King, look, of course, for the conversion of the Jews. The Bible teaching on this subject is summed up in Romans xi., 25-27. Theories of the return of the Jews to Palestine have no certain basis of a Scriptural or other kind. 3. See "The Jewish Question and the Mission of the Jew" (Harpers, New York, \$1.75).

1. Kindly tell me whether there is any possible agreement between the doctrine of "The Fall of Man" and "Evolution." 2. Briefly, what is your estimate of "The Ascent of Man" and the Polychrome Bible as helps in getting at the truth?

E. M. S.

1. By "the fall of man," as a theological doctrine, is meant not only the fall of an individual called Adam, but, as involved therein, the fall of all mankind as his posterity, corrupted in and by him as their ancestor. There is no possible compatibility of this notion with the evolutionary doctrine. Professor George Adam Smith, of the Free Presbyterian Church College in Glasgow, says that the so-called fall of man in Adam "marks a distinct advance from tribal ethics to individual ethics." 2. They are deservedly regarded as of great value.

1. I want to know the dates and circumstances of the origin of all the various Churches we have. Please tell me what book, and where I can get it, will give me this plain, brief information. 2. Where can I get the book, "Why I Am What I Am"? It has, I believe, Dr. Abbott's "Why I am a Congregationalist." 3. Where is the oldest New Testament Greek MS. extant, the date of

which is known absolutely? 4. I should also like to know the same about the Old Testament Hebrew. 5. Have we any MS., Greek or Hebrew, that is known to have been written in the time of Christ or earlier? M. C. M.

1. Sanford's "Concise Cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" contains it all. So does any good general cyclopædia. 2. Published by J. S. Ogilvie, New York. 3. In the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg is the Codex Sinaiticus, acknowledged as dating from the fourth century. 4. In the same place, dating from A.D. 1000, is a Hebrew Old Testament entire, and a Codex of the Prophets dating from A.D. 916. 5. No.

1. What books would you recommend as helps for interpretative reading of the poets? 2. Beside the "Memoirs," Van Dyke, and Stopford Brooke, is there any valuable help in the study of Tennyson's "Maud"? 3. How does Henry Mills Alden rank among recent theological writers? O. B.

1. See E. C. Stedman's "Victorian Poets" and "Poets of America." For earlier studies see Courthope's "History of English Poetry" and Gosse's "From Shakespeare to Pope." 2. No; except in the "Life of Tennyson," where there is considerable. 3. Mr. Alden would not, as we think, class himself among theological but among religious writers, and is highly and deservedly esteemed as such. The theology underlying his religious writings is of the liberal evangelical type.

Please inform me (1) as to the best books on church history, also (2) on the history of religions. J. M. E.

1. For a sketch, see Allen's "Outline of Christian History" (Roberts Brothers, Boston, 75 cents). For a full work see Fisher's "History of the Christian Church" (Scribners, New York, \$3.50). 2. Rawlinson's "Religions of the Ancient World" and Lees's "Mohammedanism" (Scribners, \$1 and \$1.50), Rhys-Davids's "Buddhism" (Pott, New York, \$1.25), W. R. Smith's "Religion of the Semites" (Appleton, New York, \$4), Clarke's "Ten Great Religions" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 2 volumes, \$2 each).

Kindly tell me the best single work on the book of Ecclesiastes—something that corresponds to Professor Genung's book on Job. I have Professor Moulton's book.

W. H. B.

There is none that we esteem better than the Rev. Samuel Cox's volume in the Expositor's Bible Series (Armstrong, New York). A correspondent writes as follows with refer-

ence to the above question, answered only a few weeks ago:

Permit me also to suggest Dean Plumtre's scholarly work in the Cambridge Bible Series, which is particularly interesting from its abundant and suggestive appendices touching Shakespeare, Tennyson, and the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. (Macmillan Company, New York.)

A. D. W.

Allow me to ask the exact date on which the twentieth century begins, and some of the reasoning in a condensed form by which you reach your conclusion.

A. O. H.

At midnight of December 31, 1900. It is evident that the years 1 to 100, inclusive, made up the first century; the years 101 to 200, inclusive, the second century; the years 1801 to 1900, inclusive, the nineteenth century. If the year 100 were regarded as the first year of the second century, the first would have but ninety-nine years.

Have the goodness to explain 1 John i., 8, 9, and iii., 9.

H. E. B.

The contradiction which you seem to find here is only apparent. In the first text it is occasional, in the second habitual, sinning that is spoken of. There is all the difference that exists between sin in spite of and sin because of the bent of will and character. This is plain from the context, iii., 7, 8, contrasting the righteous and the sinner as opposite types of character. Verse 9 means, therefore, that the truly regenerate man is no longer to be classed with sinners. What they are he "cannot" be.

What books other than Dr. James Orr's have been published in English on the Ritschlian Theology?

A. W.

Nothing of any account, we think, except in periodicals. See articles on this subject in the "London Quarterly," Vol. LXXXVI., the "Methodist Review," Vol. LI., the "Presbyterian Review," Vol. X., and one in the "New World," Vol. VI., exhibiting Ritschl as a case of "Kant's Influence in Theology."

Having seen in The Outlook of November 5, 1898, an inquiry by "M. E. D." for "The Juvenile Choir" (an old singing-book), containing songs some of which were, "O come, come away from labor now reposing," "Come to the sunset tree," I would say we have one in good condition, published in New York in 1846.

MARY A. PENNIMAN.

174 Central St., Athol, Mass.

Besides the English edition of Saadi's "Gulistan," referred to in The Outlook for December 31, there is an American edition, with a preface by Ralph Waldo Emerson, published in 1865 by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

G. L. C.

For the Little People



Her Second Thought

By Sydney Dayre

"You pretty apple-blossoms,
Why do you fly away
Just when the spring is sweetest?
We want you all to stay.
There's not a single flower
More beautiful than you.
O stay, because we love you,
The whole long summer through."

The apple-blossoms whispered,
Still sending down a shower:
"You darling little maiden,
We've bloomed our springtime hour.
If we too long should linger,
Our boughs would never hold
For all the little children
Big apples, red and gold."

The little maiden pondered
As, pink and pearly white,
Came showering the petals
Upon her ringlets bright.
She laughed and shook them lightly,
And then looked up to say:
"You sweetest apple-blossoms,
Be quick and fly away."

Pigwiggy

By Clarence A. Jenks

Pigwiggy had his home on a ranch in California. He had little brothers and sisters that looked very much like him. They were not just like him, however, for when Pigwiggy was only a day or two old one could plainly see that he was not so lively and so full of mischief as were his little brother and sister pigs.

Farmer Stuart, who owned the ranch where Pigwiggy lived, said that Pigwiggy would surely die. But when Mrs. Stuart, whose mother heart loved all the colts and calves and lambs and everything else, saw him, looking so miserable and so forlorn, off by himself in one corner of the pen, she declared that he should live, and, gathering him up in her big checkered apron, she carried him around the barn, across the yard, and into the kitchen.

The quantity of warm milk that Pigwiggy managed to store up in his hungry stomach that night was surprising; he sipped and

sipped, until Mrs. Stuart wondered how such a wee bit of a pig could contain so much.

It was on the next morning that Pigwiggy demonstrated that he was indeed a superior pig.

How Farmer Stuart laughed when, bright and early, he opened the back door of the kitchen and saw, coming across the yard as fast as his shaky little legs would carry him, Pigwiggy, squealing lustily, "A-wee-e-e, a-wee-e-e;" he seemed to say, "I'm—coming—to—eat, I'm—coming—to—eat." He did not stop at the door, but scrambled across the threshold, and, taking an unsteady course, made for the place by the stove where his bowl of milk had been the night before. Once there he began to root his little nose about at a great rate.

"Well, I swan!" exclaimed Farmer Stuart, "that *is* an uncommon pig, I do declare!" And he stood and watched while his wife filled a bowl with warm milk for the little fellow.

How Pigwiggy ever found his way all alone around the barn and across the yard, when he had only been carried once to the kitchen and back again, and then, too, in the depths of an apron, was a mystery that no one could explain except that he *was* an "uncommon pig."

After this Pigwiggy came to the kitchen door, as regular as clockwork, for his three meals a day. He began to grow, and was soon as fat and jolly as any pig.

Pigwiggy was very aristocratic. He would have nothing to do with the other members of his family, and seemed to feel that all other pigs were beneath the notice of such a fine fellow as he, Pigwiggy, who dined on the fat of the land at his master's very back door. So at night he carefully kept himself aloof in a certain warm corner of the pen, and at the first sign of the break of day he would squeeze through the bars and scamper away to the back door to await breakfast. If breakfast was a little tardy, he would sit back on his plump haunches and squeal in his very best hog Latin, "Please—hurry—up."

Pigwiggy became the pet of the household. He would follow Farmer Stuart's little boy John about like a dog. When Johnny stopped to play, Pigwiggy stopped too; if Johnny

played long and Pigwigy grew tired of waiting, he would find some shady nook and take "forty winks."

Sometimes Pigwigy played tag with Johnny. First he would show that he wanted to play by frisking about in front of Johnny; then they would take turns tagging. Johnny would slap Pigwigy on the back with his hand, and Pigwigy, in his turn, would nudge Johnny with his round nose. It was great fun, and Pigwigy seemed to enjoy it, with his little grunts of delight, as much as any one.

When Farmer Stuart would begin to hitch up the horses, Don and Ben, to what was called the "town wagon," Pigwigy seemed to realize that he was going to be left alone, and watched the operation very dolefully; and when the wheels began to turn he would lift up his voice and squeal as plainly as possible, that he—wanted—to—go—too.

When they came back, Pigwigy was always on hand to greet them. He would rub against the wagon-wheels, and almost topple Johnny over, so eager was he to show how glad he was that they were all back again.

Thus Pigwigy grew and grew, until his span of days far exceeded those of any ordinary pig. But at last Pigwigy had to go the way that all good pigs go.

How bad everybody felt! But, as Farmer Stuart said, Pigwigy was just as nice and sweet in the barrel as he had been out of it.

Where Did Columbus Land?

All the little people who read *The Outlook* know that this country has had a war with Spain; that we sent soldiers and sailors to Cuba, and that our war-ships sank the Spanish war-ships on the southern coast of Cuba, near Santiago; that among these war-ships was Admiral Cervera's flagship, the *Maria Teresa*. This Government decided to raise this flagship, and succeeded. After she was raised she was to come North, be repaired, and be added to our fleet of war-ships. After she left Cuba she encountered a severe storm and was wrecked on Cat Island, the island, it is claimed by some, which Columbus first sighted in October, 1492, over four hundred years ago. We do not know positively that this is so, but most of those who have studied this first voyage, the charts, and all that was written by Columbus and those who were with him, or who wrote immediately after about this thrilling voyage, believe that Cat Island was the land first sighted by Columbus.

Columbus Point, at the southeast end of Cat Island, is said to be the first land on which Columbus stood on this continent. He describes the natives as coming in swarms down to his boats, and tells us that their affections were gained by gifts of red caps, strings of beads, and "other trifles." After this the natives, he tells us, swam out to his vessels with all kinds of gifts. They knew nothing of swords or any fighting tool. Columbus said they cut themselves on the swords because they did not know the edge was sharp. There are men who believe that Watling's Island, fifty miles eastward of Cat Island, was the island on which Columbus landed. It probably never will be decided just where Columbus made his first landing, but that it was on an island is certain, and that the natives were friendly is certain.

The Dream of the Toy

By Katherine Pyle

The Sandman lost a dream one night—
A dream meant for a boy;
It floated round awhile, and then
It settled on a Toy.

The Toy dreamed that it stood in class
With quite a row of boys;
The teacher rapped upon his desk
And cried, "Less noise! less noise!"

Then, looking at the Toy, he scowled
And said, "Next boy—foretell."
"Oh, please, sir," cried the little Toy,
"I don't know how to spell.

"Indeed, I don't know how it is;
I'm sure I am a toy,
Although I seem to be in class,
And dressed up like a boy."

"What's that? What's that?" the teacher
cried—
In awful tones he spoke;
He came with strides across the floor,
And then the Toy awoke.

There lay the nursery very still,
The shelf above its head;
The fire burned dimly on the hearth,
The children were in bed.

There lay the dolls and Noah's Ark.
"Oh, dear me," said the Toy,
"I just had such a dreadful dream!
I dreamed I was a boy."

—*St. Nicholas.*

The Home Club

For the Instruction of Buyers

One of the strongest arguments for co-operation between the women of the several States who are endeavoring to secure better conditions for the wage-earning women and children is found in the report of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts. The committee investigating the condition of the factories and home workers reports:

An investigation, made during the past summer, of seamstresses working in their own homes on cotton underwear, shows that by means of our present State law, requiring a license for such workers, which is given only to those whose homes are clean, the amount of work so distributed has been greatly reduced. The wages, however, remain pitifully small, and the pin-money worker aids in lowering wages by her willingness to accept a pittance. This hopeless form of competition with factory work and steam machinery must cease ere long, but meanwhile it is productive of many evil results.

Our investigation thus far tends to prove that the Massachusetts laws are effectively enforced. There are few sweat-shops and garret workers, but there is also a lessening supply of work, and New England garment-workers are suffering because the manufacture of clothing is so largely carried on in New York and in other States, where factory laws are either more lenient or less respected. A very small proportion of the clothing sold in Boston is made in New England. Until we can secure the same protection for workers in other States it may seem to be our best policy to encourage wholesome conditions of manufacture by asking for goods of Maine and Massachusetts make.

The lesson is obvious. To raise the standard of living, and of wages, which follows, the effort must be made in every State to secure that class of legislation which secures to the wage-earners right conditions.

The committee investigating the conditions surrounding the wage-earners working in stores in the shopping district reports encouragingly. Wages are higher in Boston than in New York, because the people demand a higher class of service. To quote: "Where cheaper help is employed, it is detrimental, as customers can testify, to the reputation of the house." The laws of Massachusetts regulating the hours of work in stores are most favorable to the workers, and the laws are enforced—enforced because of intelligent public sentiment—except in the outlying and tenement-house districts, where injustice is done the workers both in hours of work required and in wages. The report of this

committee closes with an appeal that is needed everywhere:

The Consumers' League is before all an educational movement, instructing its members in a habit of mind which influences their relations to all who work for them. Its members will demand, not only good workmanship, fair hours, clean conditions, and decent wages in the large factories, but will use their influence for better conditions in the small dressmaking, tailoring, and millinery establishments where their work may be done. They will prefer to pay a fair price, and will not glory in cheapness which can be secured only by the gift of another's time and strength. They will realize that the many evils of the competitive system will not be modified while this system is upheld, not only by selfish merchants and manufacturers, but by a great body of selfish and indifferent consumers. Such knowledge should make the League temperate and just in its demands.

The women of New York State who are interested in the wage-earning women and children will rejoice in the position taken by Governor Roosevelt, in his first message, on the labor question, especially as it relates to women and children in the mercantile establishments, and the regulations outlined for the abolishment of the sweat-shop system. His advocacy of increasing the number of factory inspectors follows of necessity from his own recommendations, and is but one more evidence that the present Governor of New York knows the condition of his State. The law as it stands is a good law inoperative because there are not officers enough to enforce it. The plan of the Governor meets the issue made by the Massachusetts Consumers' League, which is forced to accept an injustice to the garment-makers in that State, because a lax or indifferently administered law in a neighboring State makes it a competitor in the labor market of the country. The Consumers' Leagues in both States have an opportunity to create public sentiment to produce proper legislation and its enforcement, and looking to the elevation of the race. Nothing can affect home life more disastrously than to turn the home into a workshop, or to make labor so cheap that a man's family becomes his competitor in the labor market.

A Father's Discovery

They stood together beside the writer in a crowded car, the morning after New Year's. Both men had reached middle life. Their

clothing and manners indicated financial ease and refined surroundings. They may have been brothers; at least they were intimate friends, as they addressed each other by their Christian names.

"I made a discovery yesterday, Fred: my girls have grown up!" The friend, Fred, looked at him inquiringly. It was evident that the discovery was one of mixed pleasure and pain, judging by the expression on the speaker's face. "Yes, they have grown up. The greatest possible pleasure is no longer a walk with papa; strange men, I call them cubs, have begun to be interesting companions for a walk."

The listener smiled. "Poor chap!" he said, like one who had gone through the experience; "what else did you expect? That's life."

"The dickens, man! 'Twas only yesterday I was ransacking stores for dolls and tea-sets."

"Yes," interrupted his friend, "and tomorrow you'll be doing the same thing for your granddaughters." The first man looked startled. With an amused glance the one addressed as Fred asked, "What are you going to do about it, old man?"

"Fred, do you realize that that is a serious question? It is very important—what I am going to do about it. I don't want those girls interested in any of those cubs, and I don't want those fellows interested at all in my girls. They grow more charming and companionable every day. I want them let alone."

"No, you don't, my dear fellow. They cannot have a father always; and even if they could, have they no right which you are bound to respect? Would they be what they are, the most charmingly natural girls one meets anywhere, if they did not possess to a remarkable degree strong, womanly natures? You and your wife are to be congratulated that you have in them nearly approached your ideal woman, as you used to describe those ideal women."

It was evident that the father of the girls was deeply touched. "Fred, the men do not live to whom I would surrender those girls."

Both men were quiet awhile, when the father said, "That's pretty selfish—a war against life."

"Yes," responded the other, quietly, "it is."

"Fred, if I have to give them up, I'll know the men. Every man they know shall become my friend, if I can make him. Their mother

shall know them, every one. I have confidence enough in them to know that the men we cannot have as friends cannot be their friends. I'll fish, golf, tennis, skate, play ball—I've learned basket-ball to play with them—with those cubs that brought the color to the girls' cheeks and the new light to their eyes, yesterday. Yes, I saw then that they had grown up. Why, you're right, man! I have not bought a doll for seven years. The cubs I cannot buy, but I'll know them. Every man who bows to them shall bow to me, and slap me on the back as his chum if—he passes. Fred, the examination will be severe, but the prize is worth it." The men left the car.

An Ugly and Dangerous Fashion

Doubtless hundreds of women are surprised to find that they have yielded to the uncleanly and untidy fashion of trailing dresses on the street. It is unfortunate that the increased knowledge of the sanitary dangers of trailing dresses through our streets, and then over carpets and rugs, should not be understood well enough to forbid this.

No one disputes that a trailing dress in the house is far more beautiful and graceful than one that does not trail, but it is equally certain that no one will dispute, not even those who have yielded to this untidy fashion, that it is far from becoming on the street. To the woman who may throw her dress aside when dampness and dirt have marred it, such fashions are of no moment but to the woman who must consider her clothes from the standpoint of cost, who must wear her clothes for the longest possible time, this fashion imposes serious burdens. The woman of independence may scorn the thought of self-imposed burdens, but the fact remains that it is a burden to some women, serious and real, to find that their clothes are not up to the fashion. It is unfortunate that fashion and good taste are not synonymous. Much that is ugly would never be known if they were.

With the prevalence of grip, and the declarations of some of the best medical experts that it is contagious; with ordinances relating to the cleaning of street-cars to meet special health conditions being issued by Health Boards; with the widely diffused knowledge of the spread of disease by germs, it seems strange that intelligent women should allow their garments to be so fashioned as to be a means to carry disease into their own homes,